Army Regulation 700–142

Logistics

Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 700–142
Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

This major revision, dated 2 June 2015-

o Adds strategic satellite communications systems (table 1-1).

o Adds the Army Enterprise System Integration Program as the system to coordinate nonstandard line item numbers (para 2-14g).

o Adds policy on using risk management for materiel fielded by another Service or Agency (para 4-2e).

o Revises the urgent materiel release policy to allow the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 to approve the missions that an urgent materiel release can support (para 4-10).

Headquarters **Department of the Army** **Washington, DC** **2 June 2015**	***Army Regulation 700–142** **Effective 2 July 2015**

Logistics

Type Classification, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

RAYMOND T. ODIERNO
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

[signature]

GERALD B. O'KEEFE
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation prescribes Department of the Army policy and responsibilities for the Army's type classification, materiel release, fielding, and transfer processes.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. It also applies to all personnel involved in materiel acquisition, materiel release, and the fielding of new, product improved, or displaced materiel systems developed, acquired, or used by the Army. During mobilization, procedures in this publication may be modified to support policy changes, as necessary.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology). The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix B).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington DC 20310–0103.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments or suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington DC 20310–0103.

Committee management. AR 15–1 requires the proponent to justify establishing/continuing committee(s), coordinate draft publications, and coordinate changes in committee status with the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, Department of the Army Committee Management Office (AARP–ZA), 9301 Chapek Road, Building 1458, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5527. Further, if it is determined that an established "group" identified within this regulation, later takes on the characteristics of a committee, as found in the AR 15–1, then the proponent will follow all AR 15–1 requirements for establishing and continuing the group as a committee.

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Chapter 1
Introduction

1–1. Purpose
This regulation assigns responsibilities and prescribes policies for the Army's type classification (TC), materiel release (MR), materiel fielding, and materiel transfer processes. The TC process ensures that materiel is acceptable for Army use prior to spending procurement funds at the Full-Rate Production (FRP) Decision Review. The MR process ensures that Army materiel is safe, suitable, and supportable. The materiel fielding and transfer processes ensure the orderly and effective deployment and transfer of Army equipment, including all necessary logistics support requirements.

1–2. References
Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities
Responsibilities are listed in chapter 2.

1–5. Materiel (systems and equipment) governed by this regulation
The following tables outline the applicability (requirements) of the policy to new and modified materiel and exemptions (not required). Table 1–1 indicates TC and MR requirements for each type of materiel. Table 1–2 lists materiel that does not require TC or MR.

Table 1–1
Type classification and materiel release requirements

Materiel	Description	Requirements	
		TC	MR
Nonexpendable materiel.	Materiel separately authorized by TOE, MTOE, TDA, JTA, CTA.[1]	X	X
High density military expendables.	Munitions.	X[2]	X
	Combat rations.	X	X
Materiel procured by the DLA.	Materiel developed by the Army and procured by DLA.	X	X
Jointly-developed materiel.	The Army is a user of the materiel that is developed jointly and in the Joint Memorandum of Agreement as required by AR 70–1.[3]	X	X
Materiel procured by another military Service or Government Agency.	The Army is a user of the materiel that is developed for the Army by another military Service or Government Agency.	X[2]	X
Commercial medical equipment.	Nondevelopmental medical equipment including commercial-off-the-shelf.	X	
Clothing and individual equipment (CIE).[4]	CIE items listed in the CTA.	X	
Fixed site strategic communications systems to include: strategic satellite communications systems, technical control facilities, main control facilities, and so forth.	Systems that are a fixed in place asset on a MTOE and have a standard LIN.	X	
Test equipment modernization.	Nondevelopmental test equipment modernization or general purpose electronic test equipment as outlined in AR 750–43.	X	
Soldier portable SKOT.	Soldier portable SKOT; assemblages of non-developmental tools and supplied hand carried by Soldiers.[3]	X	
Nondevelopmental support equipment.	Equipment including lathes, mills, drill presses, compressors, standalone welders or welding machines that do not introduce significant safety, suitability, transportability, or supportability issues.[5,6]	X	
Nondevelopmental cryptographic materiel.	Materiel using an algorithm certified by National Security Agency under the Commercial COMSEC Evaluation Program.	X	
Software or block upgrades (Government-owned or nondevelopmental).	System, platform (embedded or remote), component, network, and information systems software and firmware, including programs, routines, and symbolic languages that control the functioning of the hardware and direct its operation (see para 4–7).		X

Legend for Table 1-1:
TC–type classification, MR–materiel release, TOE–table of organization and equipment, MTOE–modified table of organization and equipment, TDA–table of distribution and allowances, JTA–joint table of allowances, CTA–common tables of allowances, LIN–line item number, COMSEC–communications security, DLA–Defense Logistics Agency, SKOT–sets, kits, outfits, and tools.

Notes:

[1] Some CTA items are exempt from TC and MR (see the exemptions listed in table 1–2).

[2] Another Service's fielded ammunition that has achieved a Milestone C, if adopted by the Army without configuration changes, requires a TC validation memo from the Program Manager (PM) to the Program Executive Officer (PEO) documenting this. A Catalog of Approved Requirements Document System number must be obtained to get a standard LIN assigned and any Army unique issues must be addressed.

[3] Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) (ASA (ALT)) will assign a PM or PEO when the Army is a user of a Joint system or system provided by another Government Agency.

[4] CIE acquired by U.S. Special Operations Command acquisition authority and provided to Army special operations forces is exempt from TC and MR. These items may be added to the CTA to capture authorizations (CTA 50–900).

[5] The capability developer (CAPDEV) or Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) may elect to conduct MR activities on some programs.

[6] The CAPDEV or MR Authority (MRA) may determine when safety, suitability, transportability, and supportability issues are significant.

Table 1–2
Type classification and materiel release not required

Materiel	Description
Limited distribution materiel.[1]	-JTA or TDA unit and other Service-adopted materiel for which the DLA has responsibility for certifying production. -Restricted issue materiel to schools and training centers, laboratories, maintenance and test activities, and select activities. -Nondevelopmental materiel authorized only by JTA or TDA and not supported by the Army supply system. -Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) tools and equipment and associated SKOT restricted to JTA or TDA, schools and training centers, laboratories, or maintenance and test facilities. -All SKOT restricted to JTA or TDA, schools and training centers, laboratories, or maintenance and test facilities. -All energetics (with an individual hazard classification of 1.1D or less) for canine explosives scent kit that will be used only for scent training of working dogs.
Nonstandard materiel.[1]	-Materiel and equipment for the support of allies but not used by the Army. -Nondevelopmental administrative materiel such as nontactical office equipment (telephones, calculators, computer equipment, copiers, and facsimile machines), office furniture (file cabinets, bookshelves, desks, and chairs) and furniture for housing (beds, mattresses, desks, chairs, couches, dressers, tables, television sets, and digital video disk players).[2] -Commercial medical equipment used solely at fixed U.S. Army Medical Department facilities. -Nondevelopmental laundry equipment and musical instruments. -Other field and garrison furnishings and equipment designated for authorization by CTA 50–909.[3] -Materiel and equipment for which the Army is the Department of Defense (DOD) item manager or has life cycle support responsibility but is not used by the Army. -Materiel and equipment for contractors or industrial facilities not used by the Army in tactical operations and not requiring Army logistics support. -Materiel and equipment procured with nonappropriated funds. -Materiel and equipment for DOD civil defense efforts. -Nondevelopmental materiel for the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service. -Noncataloged and nonstocked commercial medical items. -Equipment in place (fixed station, nontactical, targets, communication electronics systems, air traffic control, or navigational aid) that has been fixed in place or attached to real property.[4]
Materiel developed by the Army for others.	Materiel developed by the Army for another Service, Federal Agency, or foreign government, unless formal MR and total package fielding (TPF) is required by the customer, funded by the customer, and documented in the agreement between the parties. These customers must be informed of any known conditions revealed during testing or previous MR to the Army.
Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS).[1]	-All nonsystem TADSS (not listed on TOE or MTOE) acquired following DODD 5000.01 and AR 70–1 acquisition processes.[5] -Locally fabricated TADSS procured under AR 350–38 and supported and maintained by the local installation.
Modifications and upgrades (covered under AR 750–10). [6]	Materiel that meets the criteria for modifications and upgrades in AR 750–10. The modification does not exceed the original weapons system capabilities requirements as identified in the Initial Capabilities Document (ICD), the Capability Development Document (CDD) or the Capability Production Document (CPD) for the end item.
Commercial construction materials[1] (Supply Class IV).	Lumber, cement, brick, sand, and gravel. Excludes mechanical, electromechanical, electrical, electronic-pneumatic, and pneumatic items.
Spares and repair parts[1] (Supply Class IX).	Repair parts and components to include kits, assemblies, and subassemblies (repairable or non-repairable) required for maintenance support of all equipment.
Expendable or consumable.	Supply Classes II, III, IV, VI, VIII, and IX materiel where the accounting requirements code is expendable or durable do not require TC or MR.

Notes:

[1] All materiel must still meet environment, safety and occupational health (ESOH) requirements if they pose safety or occupational health hazards or have environmental impacts prior to their acceptance for use by the Army.

[2] This administrative materiel is intended for use at a fixed facility (office building, housing unit, motor pool, and warehouse) and is not deployable or used as part of a tactical system.

[3] Only nonmission related items are exempt from TC and MR for CTA garrison furnishing and equipment. All mission related items authorized by CTA must meet TC and MR requirements.

[4] In instances where tactical systems interface directly with fixed systems (that is, reach-back operations), those fixed systems will be included in the MR of the tactical system for purposes of interoperability assessment.

[5] System TADSS will follow the TC or MR process unless otherwise exempted or waived by the MDA.

[6] See table 1–3 for additional clarification on whether or not modification work orders (MWOs) require TC or MR.

1–6. Type classification and materiel release for modification, upgrade, and reprocurement of materiel

The following requirements in table 1–3 apply to the modification, upgrade, and reprocurement of materiel:

Table 1–3
Type classification and materiel release for modification, upgrade, and reprocurement requirements

Type of change	Description	Requirements	
		TC	MR
Engineering change proposal, preplanned product improvement, or MWO.	Changes form, fit, or function.	X	X
	Changes model number.[1]	X	X
	Alters transportability requirements.		X
	Results in a new basis of issue plan (BOIP).	X	X
	Results in a new associated support items of equipment (ASIOE).	X	
	Results in a new military occupational specialty or additional skill identifier.	X	X
	Adversely alters safety and health characteristics.		X
Incremental development.	Evolutionary acquisition program.	X	X
Reprocurement (follow-on).	Materiel produced under a performance specification that was out of production for two or more years.		X
	Materiel produced under a performance specification that changes producers.		X
	Materiel produced using the complete technical data package. [2]		

Notes:

[1] Excludes munitions and Class VII items facing obsolescence that may also require a model number change.

[2] When the government uses a complete technical data package for the reprocurement of materiel, qualification testing will be used to ensure that the product conforms to the original design. In these cases, a new MR is not necessary.

Chapter 2
Responsibilities

2–1. Chief of Staff, Army

The CSA serves as the MDA and TC approval authority for clothing bag, mess, dress, service, and optional purchase uniform items.

2–2. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

The ASA (ALT) is responsible for TC, MR, fielding, and transfer policy and will—

   a. Establish and develop TC, MR, fielding, and transfer program policy and guidance.

   b. Provide clarification of TC and MR policy, as required.

   c. Ensure materiel is TC standard (TC STD) with full materiel release (FMR) in time to support the FRP decision.

   d. Maintain and manage a MR database of approved materiel releases.

   e. Provide an Army-level supportability position on MR for acquisition category (ACAT) I–III systems.

   f. Review MR forecasts and resolve get-well plans for materiel with a conditional MR (CMR).

   g. Monitor the Army MR effort in coordination with other Army agencies to ensure effective implementation in accordance with Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) requirements.

   h. Assist the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DCS, G–3/5/7) in developing priorities and authorizations for initial issue quantities of major equipment.

   i. Resolve or issue guidance on fielding and transfer schedule changes due to deficiencies in training, facilities, personnel, or equipment.

   j. Ensure supportability requirements are validated and included in the materiel acquisition process to support TPF and FMR of programs and systems.

2–3. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

The ASA (FM&C) will assist the ASA (ALT) and the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8 (DCS, G–8) in making financial decisions to support materiel system acquisition including TC, MR, materiel fielding, distribution, or materiel transfer and redistribution plans.

2–4. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Energy and Environment)

The ASA (IE&E) is the ESOH proponent for Army installation management issues and will—

a. Ensure applicable environmental requirements, including environmental compliance, hazardous material, and pollution-prevention opportunities are considered as part of materiel systems sustainability.

b. Participate in the materiel fielding process to ensure installation and ESOH considerations and readiness issues are adequately addressed.

c. Ensure that installation considerations related to acquisition programs are properly identified, managed, and funded for weapon system total ownership costs.

2–5. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

The ASA (M&RA) will review and monitor all manpower and personnel integration (MANPRINT) materiel acquisition plans and activities to ensure conformance with military and civilian manpower and personnel support for BOIPs and equipment fielding plans.

2–6. Chief Information Officer/G–6

The CIO/G–6 is responsible for setting the strategic direction, determining objectives, and supervising the Department of the Army (DA) command, control, communications, computers, and information technology (IT) functions. The CIO/G–6 will—

a. Provide guidance on Army implementation of the spectrum certification process.

b. Ensure interoperability certification of Army systems for both Army Interoperability Certification (AIC) and any Joint Interoperability Certification, if required.

c. Ensure that information assurance (IA) vulnerability management (IAVM) requirements are fully supported by the MR process and that Army leadership plans, programs, and budgets for IAVM fixes and urgent releases as part of the MR process.

d. Establish and maintain configuration control of the Army network and approve materiel and system software baselines for use on the network.

e. Provide certification of interoperability and networthiness for all Army IT assets and evaluate and certify (or not) all IA related nondevelopmental hardware, firmware, and software components and IT products used in the Army information infrastructure in accordance with all DOD policy and guidance identified in AR 25–1 or AR 25–2.

f. Ensure that all information systems and networks will be subjected to an established Certification and Accreditation (C&A) process that verifies the required levels of IA are achieved and sustained.

g. Implement the Department of Defense Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process (DIACAP) for information systems security C&A.

h. Designate the approving authority for all Army information systems (see AR 25–2).

i. Provide guidance on Army implementation of the DIACAP.

2–7. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1

The DCS, G–1 will—

a. Provide operator and maintainer decisions to the DCS, G–3/5/7.

b. Initiate recruitment and placement for new or increased military occupational specialty requirements to support fielding and transfer actions.

2–8. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

The DCS, G–3/5/7 will—

a. Provide the ASA (ALT), Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DCS, G–4), DCS, G–8, and the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) with force development schedules, materiel requirements, and equipment distribution priorities and plans.

b. Approve TDAs, TOEs, and BOIPs for use in determining the acceptability of materiel.

c. Synchronize equipment changes to MTOEs and TDAs based on approved DCS, G–8 distribution plans with the Army Command Plan process.

d. Determine and provide to the DCS, G–4, DCS, G–8, and the AMC any out-of-dynamic (OOD) Army Resource Priority List sequence materiel distributions.

e. Prioritize and synchronize software upgrades for mission command systems and software using tactical networks in accordance with software upgrading operational requirements policy and the Army Campaign Plan.

f. Validate the need for materiel to support urgent operational requirements for systems without established requirements such as a MTOE, TDA, or CTA. (This validation is required as part of the urgent MR (UMR) process defined in para 4–10).

g. In coordination with U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC), determine if systems or materiel fielded to support urgent requirements have broader application within the Army. The DCS, G–3/5/7 will provide guidance to initiate or modify capability requirement documentation, authorization documents, and acquisition strategies, when applicable.

h. Program unit equipment sustainment through the Training Resource Model (TRM) based on approved MTOEs and fielding plans for acquisition programs.

i. Serve as the principal military advisor to the ASA (FM&C) for the program development and justification for TADSS (addressed in applicable capability documents) and nonsystem training devices, where appropriate.

2–9. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4
The DCS, G–4 will—

a. Assist the ASA (ALT) in developing TC, MR, fielding, and transfer policy and program guidance.

b. Participate in the review and validation of funding to support Army fielding, sustainment, and transfer efforts.

c. Publish and update DA materiel distribution and redistribution (supply and transportation) policy and guidance in support of materiel fielding and transfer policy.

d. Coordinate with the DCS, G–3/5/7 regarding distribution of equipment OOD sequence and resolve OOD sequencing if the item is approved with a CMR.

2–10. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8
The DCS, G–8 will—

a. Direct the integration and synchronization of non-mission command systems, including unit set fielding (USF), and provide oversight and coordination related to battlefield digitization and interoperability of Army, Joint, and coalition systems.

b. Develop USF and software blocking schedules, plans, and configurations in accordance with the Army Campaign Plan and DCS, G–3/5/7 guidance.

c. Ensure synchronization of the production and delivery of the training requirements and system of systems training support packages, to include TADSS, embedded training, and training support products and infrastructure associated with the management of training support systems.

d. Ensure that the first production or procurement item of equipment (to include peculiar support equipment) is issued to the training developer and new equipment training (NET) proponent for timely development and establishment of functional training, as applicable.

e. Serve as the principal military advisor to the ASA (FM&C) for program development and justification in support of materiel fielding.

f. Ensure that the USF and software blocking schedules are accurately incorporated into the appropriate line of operations in the transformation synchronization matrix.

g. Prepare the Army modernization reference data and make it available to commands and supporting organizations.

h. Provide the approval or denial for using commands to retain prototype equipment issued on a 30-day temporary basis after completion of a special user testing, demonstration or evaluation, or training mission (see para 4–15 for additional guidance).

i. Certify that acceptance of new weapon systems will not exceed established limits of existing or anticipated U.S. arms control agreements and document this certification in the Materiel Fielding Agreement (MFA).

j. Develop force structure equipment distribution schedules for all assigned systems.

2–11. Chief of Engineers
The COE will provide technical engineering support and analysis for new and modified facilities or construction requirements for materiel systems and establish and maintain new engineer capabilities requirements in coordination with the materiel developer (MATDEV).

2–12. The Surgeon General
TSG will—

a. Serve as the MRA for all medical materiel.

b. Coordinate with other MATDEVs to identify potential health hazards in nonmedical materiel systems through a Health Hazard Assessment (HHA) in accordance with AR 40–10. The HHA report is provided by the U.S. Army Public Health Command (PHC) on behalf of TSG.

2–13. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command
The CG, AMC will—

a. Manage the Army MR program for Army materiel, except for systems procured by U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command, U.S. Army Cyber Command, Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense (JPEO CBD), Program Executive Officer for Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation (PEO STRI), or the Corps of Engineers.

b. Assist the ASA (ALT) in establishing TC, MR, fielding, and transfer policy and program guidance.

c. Release all materiel through the MRA when materiel meets the requirements outlined in this policy.

d. Resolve MR issues when there is a nonconcurrence with the requested release that cannot be resolved at a lower level.

e. Ensure statement(s) of EOD supportability are issued by the AMC EOD staff officer. An EOD supportability statement and a Readiness for Issue Certification (RFIC) will be issued for the release of new materiel when the materiel contains energetic materials.

2–14. U.S. Army Materiel Command life cycle management commands and other supporting commands

The appropriate AMC LCMCs or other supporting commands will—

a. Serve as the MRA for all materiel releases of ACAT I–III systems and equipment or materiel considered for UMR to include UMR systems managed by ASA (ALT) PEO or PM, except for cases where this regulation grants MR authority to the PEO or JPEO.

b. Approve and process the Materiel Status Record (MSR) submission to update the SB 700–20 in support of force development documentation.

c. Manage a formal MR process for fielding materiel systems in accordance with the provisions of this regulation and procedures in DA Pam 700–142.

(1) Designate an organization or activity responsible for managing the MR process within each LCMC or supporting command.

(2) Verify that all requirements for release have been met and documented and that an audit trail is established and maintained.

(3) Ensure that MR data is developed and maintained to reflect all forecasted releases and get-well plans, updated on a regular basis, and completed. This data will be available in the Materiel Release Tracking System (MRTS) (see para 4–13).

d. Provide statements of supportability to the PM for assigned materiel systems used as part of, or fielded with, another materiel system, such as component of end item (COEI) and ASIOE.

e. Provide matrix support to the designated PM in support of the MR, nonstandard UMR, fielding (including TPF services), and transfer processes.

f. Coordinate all standard LIN requests in the Standard Study Number-Line Item Number Automated Management and Integrating System (SLAMIS) Web site (https://www.slamis.army.mil) when LIN requests are submitted or when items are no longer managed by the DCS, G–8 and funding has transitioned from procurement to operation and maintenance (O&M).

g. Coordinate all nonstandard LIN requests in the Army Enterprise System Integration Program (AESIP) Web site (https://www.aesip.army.mil/irj/portal).

2–15. U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command

The Commander, JMC will serve as the MRA for all munitions.

2–16. Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense

The JPEO CBD will serve as the MRA for all chemical and biological technology, materiel, and medicines for which they are the MATDEV.

2–17. Program Executive Office for Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation

The PEO STRI will serve as the MRA for TADSS, instrumentation, targets, and threat simulators for training, testing, and combat training center instrumentation for which they are the MATDEV.

2–18. Program manager

The PM is responsible for each of the following areas:

a. Type classification. For TC, the PM will—

(1) Request TC using the required activities for key decisions in the milestone decision framework.

(2) Accomplish TC as part of an integrated process team (IPT), when appropriate.

(3) Submit a MSR to document TC and update the SB 700–20 using the automated TC or MSR process in SLAMIS.

(4) Request TC STD for all materiel entering the Army inventory whenever possible. Document any exceptions using other TC designations (see chap 3).

b. Materiel release. For MR, the PM will—

(1) Develop a MR strategy.

(2) Ensure that a plan for MR is included in the Life Cycle Sustainment Plan (LCSP).

(3) Provide input to the designated MR coordinator (MRC) in MRTS for MR forecasts and get-well plans.

(4) Provide the MRC with changes to the MRTS on at least a quarterly basis.

(5) Notify the applicable command whenever get-well plans are revised.

(6) Provide required documentation for all MR requests. This includes obtaining an acceptance of conditions and Urgency-of-Need Statement from the gaining command (GC) for all CMR actions.

(7) Prior to pursuing CMR for a system entering FRP, obtain concurrence from the Army Acquisition Executive (AAE), unless it is intended to CMR low rate initial production (LRIP) assets only. When a CMR is pursued for LRIP materiel, the system must obtain TC STD and be converted to FMR before FRP.

(8) Request approval from the MRA to release materiel.

(9) Execute the development and fielding of corresponding TADSS as part of the acquisition weapon or tactical system MR strategy.

(10) The PM will include MR in the IPT to ensure all prerequisites are met. The MRC will be a part of the IPT.

(11) Ensure coordination of release actions with the LCMCs responsible for support and ancillary equipment and document their MR support statements.

(12) Obtain MRA approval (or designated representative) for any changes to get-well dates. When approval is obtained, notify the GC of the approved changes.

(13) Ensure conventional ammunition has a demilitarization and disposal plan.

(14) Have an oversight system to review all conditionally released systems to ensure conditions of release are resolved in a timely manner, and in accordance with the approved get-well plan.

(15) Review the Independent Logistics Assessment report on the safety, suitability, and supportability of the system.

c. Safety. To ensure safety, the PM will—

(1) Ensure the materiel system and associated logistics support products meet applicable ESOH requirements and that acceptance of associated risks for residual hazards is properly documented in accordance with AR 25–2, AR 40–10, AR 385–10, DA Pam 385–16, and MIL–STD–882E.

(2) Coordinate with the supporting safety office and ATEC to determine whether software changes will effect the safety of the total system and whether an amended safety confirmation is required.

(3) Obtain Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Army licenses for systems containing radioactive material.

(4) Provide the U.S. Army Armament Research Development and Engineering Center (ARDEC) EOD Technology Directorate all technical data on all systems that use energetic materials a minimum of 180 days prior to the MR date.

(5) Ensure the system has a final transportation classification in accordance with 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 173 (49 CFR 173).

(6) Ensure the safety suitability statement (Safety and Health Data Sheet) is included within the MR or deployment package.

(7) Request a safety confirmation from ATEC Army Evaluation Center as part of required MR documentation.

(8) When materiel is reprocured, ensure that safety and health evaluations are performed to verify that the safety characteristics of the original configuration are not compromised and that no new hazards are introduced. These evaluations will be conducted during the initial production tests or other testing.

(9) Ensure that all lasers or laser systems comply with the provisions of Title 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11. Lasers or laser systems that are used exclusively by the DOD and designed for actual combat or combat training operations, or are classified in the interest of national security can be exempted from the provisions of 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 in accordance with Food and Drug Administration Exemption Number 76EL–01DOD. Ensure the DOD laser exemption notification is in place prior to purchase, and lasers or laser systems are properly labeled and tracked. Guidance on the military exempt laser process is in Military Standard 1425A (MIL–STD–1425A) and American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z136.6.

d. Suitability. To ensure suitability, the PM will—

(1) Ensure that the total system is tested in accordance with AR 73–1 in the configuration in which it will be fielded and that the evaluation process is complete.

(2) Ensure that all critical and major test incidents disclosed during government or contractor testing have been resolved or provisions made for resolution.

(3) Obtain from ATEC the Operational Test Agency (OTA) Milestone Assessment Report (OMAR) or OTA Evaluation Report (OER) from the operational evaluator of record; if needed, obtain a safety confirmation.

(4) Coordinate with the CAPDEVs and ATEC to ensure that the materiel system adequately meets system requirements outlined in approved Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) capability requirement documents.

(5) Notify storage activities to reclassify materiel to the appropriate condition code and ownership purpose code when MR actions are complete.

(6) Program and budget for NET and displaced equipment training (DET) in accordance with AR 350–1.

(7) Ensure training devices for initial fielding and sustainment are type classified, safe, suitable, and supportable.

(8) Obtain the transportability approval from U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) Transportation Engineering Agency (TEA), prior to MS C.

(9) Obtain CIO/G–6 AIC Determination (Certification, Exemption, or Waiver). Ensure that—

(a) All IA controls assigned to the system are consistent with the policy in AR 25–2 and are properly implemented before the system is materiel released, or that a plan of action and milestones is approved by an Army certification authority, and designated approving authority is in place before the system is materiel released.

(b) Each system achieves the appropriate level of protection for the applicable functional security requirements.

(c) Corrective actions for IAVM vulnerabilities are addressed as part of the MR process.

(10) Ensure that systems are developed and fielded in accordance with the requirements of USF, Army Enterprise Architecture, software blocking, interoperability certification, IA C&A, and networthiness, if applicable.

(11) Ensure non-DOD and inter-Service user requirements are taken into consideration during the Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) phase.

(12) Test and evaluate the system to ensure compliance with all applicable environmental regulations.

(13) Identify to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management early in the program all additional facility requirements for the gaining units to meet the military construction and Army budget schedules.

e. Supportability. To ensure supportability, the PM will—

(1) Ensure that materiel is logistically supportable in its fielded configuration and user's environment as outlined in the LCSP and Materiel Fielding Plans (MFPs), when applicable.

(2) Obtain a test, measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE) supportability statement from the U.S. Army TMDE Activity (USATA) in accordance with AR 750–43, when applicable.

(3) Coordinate with the Software Engineering Center (SEC) or Directorate (SED) to obtain software suitability, supportability, and safety statement to ensure these are factored in throughout the life cycle.

(4) Coordinate the use of existing Army standard automated test equipment (ATE) with the Project Director (PD) TMDE for nonembedded solutions prior to developing a new ATE solution.

(5) Ensure training (both hardware and software) for all personnel including logistics assistance representatives (LARs) and field software engineers is adequate to support the materiel. Training requirements will include operation and maintenance of the system for both field and sustainment level and any system-peculiar logistics support requirements in accordance with AR 350–1.

(6) Coordinate with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Cost and Economics (DASA (CE)) and DCS, G–3/5/7 Training Directorate (DAMO–TR) to determine if the system being fielded warrants modeling in the TRM with a demand-based cost factor developed by DASA (CE) to generate out-year O&M funding for support. If the system requires modeling in the TRM, the PM will provide cost data to DASA (CE) in sufficient time for validation, model development, and programming of funds to allow support funding to move from procurement to sustainment without any fiscal year gaps. The PM must ensure sustainment funding is planned and programmed in the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) cycle prior to MR. The PM must provide updated cost data to DASA (CE) during the life of the system to ensure the TRM is updated.

f. Materiel fielding. The PM directs the fielding process for assigned systems, to include funding for support provided by other organizations. Fielding efforts may be provided by other organizations (for example, AMC) through the matrix support process and by contract. The PM will—

(1) Field a supportable system to each gaining organization.

(2) Prepare, coordinate, revise, approve, and implement the plans (Memorandum of Notification (MON) or (MFP)), schedules, and MFAs in accordance with the latest HQDA-approved BOIP or TOE.

(3) Coordinate with the CAPDEV, supporting commands, and PMs to identify the total materiel, facility, personnel, and training requirements in the MFP. Coordinate with other MATDEVs to ensure that separately fielded support items such as TMDE and COMSEC can meet fielding milestones.

(a) Coordinate TMDE materiel with the PD TMDE.

(b) Coordinate TPF for COMSEC systems and devices and associated NET with PD Communication Security Office (PD COMSEC).

(4) Provide each draft and the final of the MON, MFP, Mission Support Plan (MSP), Materiel Requirements List (MRL), and MFA to the appropriate TPF administrator.

(5) Coordinate total materiel, facility, personnel, and training requirements with the GC to ensure GC preparedness. Determine the authorized end item increases and initial issue materiel to support the fielding.

(6) Program and budget funds to accomplish all scheduled TPF, including deprocessing and fielding.

(7) For the initial two budget years from first unit employed in the GC, program, budget, and fund chemical materiel (Class III), medical materiel (Class VIII), and items that are system peculiar to support the fielding, as well as

second destination transportation charges. If TSG is the fielder, TSG will provide Class VIII. The PM may directly fund the GC.

g. Ammunition. For conventional ammunition items only, the PM will—

(1) Ensure ammunition requirements are identified in the MFP.

(2) Coordinate with the appropriate GC to verify that the suballocations cover training and initial issue, and CTA 50–909 quantities.

(3) Advise the appropriate GC of the level of Army pre-positioned stocks (APS) available (in days of supply) to support all weapons fielded to date. The JMC will assist, as required.

h. Training devices. Training devices or instrumentation systems are usually fielded using a standard MON. All support requirements are coordinated and agreed to through the MON. As a general rule, training devices (TD) and instrumentation systems use life cycle contractor support paid for by the PM. The GC, in most cases, is relieved of the requirement to train instructors or maintenance personnel and to purchase special tools and test equipment (STTE) and spare or repair parts. Under these circumstances PEO STRI will perform all the store, issue, and maintenance functions related to the TD and instrumentation systems for the GC at the GC.

(1) Ensure that the MFP is consistent with the latest HQDA-approved BOIP, TOE, or operator and maintainer decision, organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE), and provide adequate copies of the MFPs to the GC in accordance with DA Pam 700–142. Notify the GC and organizations listed in DA Pam 700–142 when the document is available.

(2) Field assigned materiel following the TPF process in accordance with this regulation.

(3) Obtain and provide a letter of authorization to the GC prior to materiel fielding when a HQDA-approved authorization document (BOIP, TOE, MTOE, and CTA) does not reflect the new materiel.

(4) Notify the senior command representative, installation commander and the Army Field Support Brigade (AFSB) commander of the scheduled fielding.

(5) Coordinate materiel fielding with each GC and unit in a timely fashion.

(6) Ensure FMR approval is obtained prior to the FRP decision.

(7) Program, budget, and fund all costs of deprocessing TPF systems and materiel.

(8) Use documented lessons learned in executing the management oversight role in planning and coordinating MR, fielding, and transfer.

(9) Program sustainment funds for all maintenance, modifications, upgrades, associated logistics updates, transfer, and eventual replacement and disposal of all assigned systems, to include nonstandard systems, in coordination with AMC.

i. Materiel transfer. For materiel transfer, the PM will—

(1) Develop a Materiel Transfer Plan (MTP). These plans are developed only for materiel transferred between Army command (ACOM), Army service component command (ASCC), and direct reporting unit (DRU).

(2) Coordinate for displaced equipment transfer and, if required, demilitarization and disposal.

(3) Ensure all equipment is transferred using the standards outlined in this policy and AR 750–1.

2–19. Capability developers and trainers

TRADOC is the Army's operational architect for current and future forces responsible for determining and developing the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership, education, personnel, and facilities capabilities required to fulfill all designated Army and joint required capabilities. Other CAPDEVs include the U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM), U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, the U.S. Army Special Operations Command, and the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command. CAPDEVs are responsible for providing the PM with an assessment of their ability to support the total materiel system concerning resident and nonresident instruction, extension training materials, and field manuals. CAPDEVs will—

a. Participate in the MR review process.

b. Provide acceptance of system performance without further improvement with DCS, G–3/5/7 endorsement for non-key performance parameter capability requirements.

c. Provide the PM with written acceptance or nonacceptance of materiel planned for training release. An acceptance of issues and restrictions for use, signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent, must accompany the concurrence for a training release.

d. Provide a statement verifying the adequacy of institutional training support as part of MR.

e. Coordinate with training range managers as early as possible to ensure that specific ranges have proper facilities, space, capacity, and appropriate AR 200–1 and 32 CFR 651 documentation to accept materiel as identified in the fielding plan supporting documentation. Ensure that sufficient resources exist to support sustainable test and training initiatives for all operational ranges and areas.

f. Develop institutional training capabilities to support new and displaced materiel systems. This includes training materials, the need for training devices, training aids, and field manuals to support Army systems in accordance with AR 350–1.

g. Coordinate with the PM and GCs to establish and implement institutional training programs to develop the required skills to operate, maintain, and support Army materiel systems and establish training schedules.

h. Modify user and support organizations through a BOIP to reflect the operational and organizational concept. Initiate necessary changes to organizational TOEs and TDAs.

i. Identify institutional and unit combat loads and training strategies to support the operational and training requirements for all units in accordance with AR 5–13.

j. Develop and implement doctrine and tactics training as part of NET and DET.

k. Ensure fielded sites or transfer sites for systems containing radioactive material are covered by either a NRC or Army license.

l. Modify JCIDS capability requirement documents to reflect acceptable performance of materiel when their stated requirements are not technically or fiscally feasible.

2–20. Commander, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command
The Commander, ATEC will—

a. Plan and perform testing of assigned Army systems. Systems developed, modified, or otherwise modified under the software blocking policy will be tested and evaluated in a system of systems environment prior to release.

b. Provide an OMAR or OER on the effectiveness, safety, suitability, supportability and survivability for assigned Army systems to ensure the system meets all aspects of the capability requirement documentation. Forward the OMAR or OER to the PM with a cover memorandum stating the ATEC position on the proposed MR. The memorandum will address system- of-systems risks in releasing the system if it fails to meet software blocking requirements.

c. Coordinate with the Army logistician in the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition Policy and Logistics) regarding information analyzed in support of the MR process.

d. Provide a safety confirmation to support MR or a safety release for equipment used in an approved test or training program.

e. Participate in the MR process throughout the life cycle to ensure that the system continues to meet requirements following modifications and upgrades.

2–21. Commanders of gaining commands and units
Commanders of GCs and units will—

a. Oversee the receipt, use, maintenance, and support of Army materiel systems and equipment.

b. Prepare to field the materiel according to the planning and funding guidance contained in the MFP and the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

c. Appoint points of contact for MR actions and provide this information to the MR offices or to the U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA) MR office for medical equipment and systems.

d. Assess the support impact and acceptability of systems proposed for release by the PM using the MON or MFP.

e. Provide the PM with written acknowledgement and acceptance or nonconcurrence of materiel planned for conditional or urgent release as discussed below.

(1) An Urgency-of-Need Statement signed by a general officer must accompany a concurrence for a conditional release within 45 days of a request.

(2) An Operational Needs Statement (ONS) signed by a general officer must accompany a request for an urgent release.

(3) A statement of acceptance of conditions signed by a general officer must accompany a concurrence for a conditional or urgent release within 45 days of a request.

f. After receipt of the MON or initial MFP, provide the PM with a central GC point of contact for coordination and approval of materiel fielding and transfer planning and documentation.

(1) Coordinate with the CAPDEV and PM through the MON or MFA process to determine the materiel, facility, personnel, training requirements, and schedules needed to be met for system fielding to each gaining unit.

(2) Validate HQDA-approved MTOE or TDA authorization documents in sufficient time to allow requisitioning by the PM and ensure that U.S. arms control agreements are not breached by the acceptance of new weapon systems by obtaining this DA certification from the DCS, G–8 (DAPR–FDZ).

(3) Submit a MSP within 60 days after receiving the MFP from the PM. Identify in the MSP any unique installation support requirements such as radiation, country clearance, and caretaker requirements for APS fielding.

(4) Program, budget for, and requisition all bulk petroleum (Class III), conventional ammunition (Class V), and nonsystem peculiar limited procurement (LP) items. Requisition chemical (Class III), medical materiel (Class VIII), and items that are system peculiar to support fielding as well as second destination transportation charges with funds received by the PM.

(5) Verify and coordinate the fielding schedules, locations, and all personnel and materiel support to be provided by the GC.

g. During fielding, the GC will—

(1) Provide the required personnel, materiel, material handling equipment, facilities, and tools to assist in the deprocessing and fielding as agreed to in the MFP or MFA and prefielding coordination meetings.

(2) Assist the materiel fielding team (MFT) with unit-level deprocessing of materiel, such as cleaning, unit marking, fueling, and operator checks and maintenance.

(3) Have personnel with the appropriate authorization sign and post necessary receipt and other accounting documentation at all appropriate levels. Complete DA Form 2408–9 (Equipment Control Record) on all required equipment. Ensure that all copies of DA Form 2408–9 are completed as required by DA Pam 750–8 and DA Pam 738–751.

(4) Fill out and turn in through the appropriate channels DA Form 5666 (Gaining Command Fielding Evaluation) and any DD Form 361 (Transportation Discrepancy Report (TDR)), Standard Form (SF) 364 (Report of Discrepancy (ROD)), SF 368 (Product Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR)), Software Trouble Reports (to include medical systems and equipment), Medical Materiel Complaints, or Warranty Claims, as required.

(5) Provide appropriate personnel to receive NET from the NET team.

(6) Coordinate with the CAPDEV and PM through the MON or MFA process to determine the materiel, facility, personnel, and training requirements and schedules needed to be met for the system fielding to each gaining unit.

(7) Validate HQDA-approved MTOE or TDA authorization documents in sufficient time to allow requisitioning by the PM and ensure that U.S. arms control agreements are not breached by the acceptance of new weapon systems by obtaining DA certification.

(8) Submit a MSP within 60 days after receiving a MFP from the PM. Identify in the MSP any unique installation support requirements such as radiation, country clearance, and caretaker requirements for APS fielding.

(9) Program, budget for, and requisition all bulk petroleum (Class III), conventional ammunition (Class V), and nonsystem peculiar LP items. Requisition chemical (Class III), medical materiel (Class VIII), and items that are system peculiar to support fielding, as well as second destination transportation charges with funds received by the PM.

(10) Verify and coordinate the fielding schedules, locations, and all personnel and materiel support to be provided by the GC.

h. Process the customer documentation provided by the PM.

i. Perform necessary advance planning and coordination with the PM or losing command for receipt of new, modified, displaced, and excess systems. This includes new or modified facilities needed to meet the facility requirements.

(1) Staff each version of the MON or MFP with the gaining and supporting units.

(2) Ensure each unit is provided with a copy of the MON or final MFP and MFA six months prior to the receipt of the new system.

j. Provide the PM with detailed information on the planned operation and support of materiel systems. Provide MSPs in response to MFPs or MTPs. Ensure that the MSP reflects the proposed BOIP that identifies the unit scheduled to receive the new or displaced systems.

k. Plan, program, and provide appropriately trained personnel for the receipt, operation, maintenance, and support of new or displaced Army materiel systems.

l. Jointly formulate, coordinate, and execute a MOA with the losing command for systems not requiring a MTP (see DA Pam 700–142).

m. Ensure that each unit receiving the system completes a GC fielding evaluation on DA Form 5666 and send copies of the completed DA Form 5666 within 30 days through command channels to the GC headquarters and the PM. For medical materiel (Class VIII), the completed DA Form 5666 will be forwarded to USAMMA (MCMR–MMR), 1423 Sultan Drive, Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21702–5001.

n. Ensure installations and field sites housing radioactive material have NRC and Army licenses.

o. Accept materiel with less than FMR only under a general officer or civilian equivalent signature.

p. Designate the responsible property book officers prior to materiel handoff.

2–22. Commanders of losing commands and units
Commanders of losing commands and units will—

a. Execute transportation of displaced materiel systems. Commanders of units that are tenants on an installation will redistribute or transfer materiel to other units or locations through the local Director of Logistics. These commanders will provide all necessary data, to include fund citation (obtained from the DCS, G–4) for second destination transportation funds unless other arrangements are in place, such as a Memorandum of Understanding (see chap 6).

b. Jointly formulate, coordinate, and execute a MTP or MOA with the PM and GC.

c. Identify and expedite the turn-in of displaced materiel systems. Turn in excess end items and any associated excess spare or repair parts, STTE, general purpose and special purpose TMDE, other ASIOE, training devices, and publications. Detailed procedures for requesting a reverse support list allowance computation are found in DA Pam 700–142.

d. Ensure equipment transfer standards stated in AR 750–1 as well as the requirements from paragraph 6–1 of this regulation are met prior to the transfer of equipment.

e. Provide a command point of contact for coordination of the transfer of displaced systems.

f. Perform necessary advance planning and coordination with the PM or GC for executing the transfer of displaced systems.

g. Inform the GC, in writing, of all materiel being transferred that was issued under the original CMR. Prohibit the transfer of any equipment between units or element that was issued under an UMR without prior written consent of the MRA.

2–23. Commander, U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
The Commander, SDDC will—
a. Provide transportability policy and guidance in support of TC and MR.
b. Provide transportability engineering analysis and evaluation in support of TC and MR.
c. Provide transportability approval in support of the MR process in accordance with AR 70–1 and AR 70–47.
d. Provide specific continental United States (CONUS) or outside continental United States (OCONUS) shipping and handling instructions and onsite enforcement of that policy in support of MR.

2–24. Commander, U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
The Commander, USAMRMC oversees Army logistician functions of new, modified, and displaced medical materiel systems and will—
a. Review, recommend changes, and assist in the preparation of contract, solicitation documents, test plans, transfer plans, and agreements.
b. Develop, staff, and publish the MON and MFPs for designated materiel.
c. Negotiate MFAs, logistics support agreements, Letters of Instruction, site surveys, and other documentation pertaining to fielding or displacement of medical systems and medical items.
d. Participate in prefielding and postfielding assessments.
e. Participate in the MR review process and provide an Army logistician position for the MR of medical items.
f. Develop, staff, and publish a sample data collection program for medical systems and equipment that captures life cycle costs.

2–25. Commander, U.S. Army Installation Management Command
The Commander, IMCOM oversees installations worldwide and will—
a. Ensure installations and field sites housing radioactive material have NRC and Army licenses in accordance with AR 385–10 and the CFR, and vehicle or system manuals.
b. Perform necessary advance planning and coordination with the PM or losing command for receipt of new, modified, displaced, and excess systems to include new or modified facilities.
(1) Staff each version of the MON or MFP with the gaining and supporting units.
(2) Ensure each unit is provided with a copy of the final MFP and MFA six months prior to the receipt of the new system.

Chapter 3
Type Classification

3–1. Purpose
TC is the process used to establish the degree of acceptability of materiel for Army use and—
a. Allows implementation of DOD 5000 series Milestone C, FRP, and post-full operational capability (FOC) life cycle decisions and documentation discussed in AR 70–1.
b. Provides data for authorization, procurement, logistics support, asset visibility, maintenance, and readiness reporting.
c. Satisfies the Army acquisition management process to determine that materiel is TC STD with a logistics control code (LCC) A (accepted for Army use) prior to obligating procurement funds.
d. Integrates the acquisition process with standard Army logistics processes that lead to production and deployment (materiel fielding) of the materiel.

3–2. Policy
The following policy applies to the TC of Army materiel.
a. New materiel will be TC STD; mission essential.
b. The MATDEV may assign a designation of LP when it supports programmatic schedule requirements that have an assigned Catalog of Approved Requirements Documents System number.

c. A developmental LIN (ZLIN) will be obtained for all acquisition programs.

d. The PM will assign a TC for developmental acquisition programs using activities and documentation outlined in paragraph 3–4.

(1) TC will be accomplished as part of an IPT under the control of the PM.

(2) The acceptance decision of other military Services will be used to fulfill Army TC requirements to the maximum extent possible; however, Army unique TC STD requirements remain applicable for this materiel.

(3) The PM may include data provided by the contractor or other military Services, when the data provided is verified by a Government source and approved by the MDA.

(4) Standard materiel will be reclassified with a LCC of B, F, S, and O when the materiel is being replaced by new materiel that is undergoing TC (see table 3–2).

(5) The MDA may authorize the commitment of funds to long-lead-time materiel that the PM must have to produce the system. Approval of long-lead-time materiel does not constitute a waiver of TC.

e. The PEO will approve the TC and the PM will document the decision in the Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM).

(1) The PEO will approve the TC for programs where the MDA is the Defense Acquisition Executive.

(2) The PEO will approve the TC for programs where the MDA is the AAE.

(3) The Army Uniform Board recommends TC for clothing bag, mess, dress, service, and optional purchase uniform items to the CSA who serves as the MDA and TC approval authority for these items.

f. Once the TC has been approved, the PM will—

(1) Submit a MSR through SLAMIS to update the SB 700–20 or request a standard LIN.

(2) Ensure the SLAMIS automated TC or MSR process is used to document TC.

(3) Not assign TC STD until all major materiel subsystems are eligible for the same TC assignment. This includes components, system software, special tools, training aids, and devices, to include TADSS and training ammunition requirements, TMDE, and other support equipment. The principal materiel and their subsystems are normally type classified in a single action.

(4) Not sell materiel being developed for the Army to foreign military sales (FMS) customers prior to assignment of TC STD without written approval from DASA (DE&C). All type reclassification actions will be coordinated with HQDA prior to approval in order to allow assessment of impact on FMS. Foreign release will be addressed in the in-process review packages.

(5) Not assign TC STD to materiel that requires TC unless procurement is planned within the current POM period.

(6) Not type classify nonstandard equipment or materiel to include rapid fielding materiel if there is no BOIP to document it on the TOE or MTOE. Assign a nonstandard LIN using AESIP for these items.

3–3. Initial type classification assignment

For assignment of TC, the PM will-—

a. Prepare the TC package for consideration by the IPT and approval by the appropriate PEO. DA Pam 700–142 provides a sample format that can be used to document TC recommendations for the IPT. The LCCs associated with the TC designation will also be annotated.

b. Ensure assignment of LIN, national stock number (NSN), and LCCs for all type classified materiel, including separately type classified components.

c. Obtain a new LIN for new materiel that replaces existing TC STD materiel.

d. Assign TC per tables 3–1 and 3–2.

e. Convert all ZLINs to a standard LIN for TC STD.

f. Table 3–2 describes the relationship between TC designations, the acquisition framework as outlined in DODD 5000.01, LCCs assigned and chapters in the SB 700–20. Table 3–2 will be used to assist MATDEVs and the MDA in assigning TC and LCCs in the MDA TC decision memorandum or ADM (see DA Pam 700–142).

Table 3–1
Type classification designation

Type	Description
Standard (STD)	STD is used for materiel determined to be acceptable for the mission intended, capable of being supported in all of its intended environments, and acceptable for introduction into the Army inventory. Also, STD is for materiel that is capable of being made acceptable without any further developmental effort prior to fielding. This designation includes materiel that has been or is being replaced by new materiel but is still acceptable for the intended missions.
Limited procurement (LP)	LP is used when materiel is required for a limited time and the specified limited quantity will be procured under this classification. LP includes: LRIPs, initial quantities for operational test and evaluation, and demonstrations. Unless otherwise directed by HQDA, a program review will be scheduled within three years of TC LP assignment to determine the continuing need for the materiel and recommend an extension of the LP expiration date, or to reclassify the materiel to STD or obsolete (OBS).
Obsolete (OBS)	OBS is used for materiel no longer required or acceptable for Army use. Materiel is considered OBS when HQDA approves TC OBS. Remove OBS materiel from authorization documents. Materiel will be disposed of in accordance with disposal instructions provided by the PM or LCMC. OBS materiel will not be reissued to or reprocured for Army units; however, it may be made available to support the international logistics program.

Table 3–2
Type classification designation and elements crosswalk

Designation	Acquisition Framework	LCC	Definitions	SB 700–20
	Milestone C and FRP	A	Mission essential.	chapters 2, 8
STD	Post-FOC	B	No longer procurable. Not preferred materiel but acceptable for Army use.	chapters 2, 8
	Post-FOC	F	Contingency, training, and Homeland Defense.	chapters 2, 6, 8
LP	Milestone C	P	Nondevelopmental item (NDI).	chapters 2, 8
	Milestone C	T	LRIP and operational test and evaluation.	chapters 2, 8
	Not Applicable	U[1]	HQDA directed (PM pushed) urgent need (ONS).	chapter 2
OBS	Post-FOC	S	Discontinued item, no longer accepted as minimum mission Warfighter equipment.	chapters 2, 8
	Post-FOC	O	Obsolete.	appendix E
Exempt	Not available	N	Exempt.	chapters 2, 6, 8

Notes:
[1] No longer available for new materiel usage.

g. Forward a copy of TC documentation with the ADM signed by the MDA to the supporting LCMC.

h. Ensure the approved TC for MSR submission is entered into SLAMIS to ensure standard LIN assignment and entry into the SB 700–20. For those TC LP (LCC P) actions to procure materiel for a down select decision and for which there is not yet a NSN, the MSR will be submitted after the TC STD and NSN are obtained. This completes the documentation necessary for the authorization systems (TOE, MTOE, TDA, or CTA).

i. Complete TC STD assignment—

(1) Prior to the FRP Decision Review on developmental programs.

(2) After the Government completes qualification testing and accepts the materiel (nondevelopmental programs for commercial products). In these cases when Milestone C and FRP occur as simultaneous events, a TC LP decision may be used at the Milestone C decision review to allow the government to obligate available production funds on contracts protected by first article test provisions.

3–4. Type classification requirements

TC requirements are listed in table 3–3. Acquisition framework activities or documentation will be used where possible to fulfill these requirements.

Table 3–3
Type classification requirements

Activity or document	STD	LP
1 JCIDS-approved capability requirement documentation.	A	P, T
2. Assignment of NSN.	A	P, T
3. Adequacy of complete product definition data (PDD) including data rights or data use for competitive procurement.[1,2]	A	T[2]
4a. HQDA-approved for staffing BOIP.[3,4,5]	A	T
4b. Basis of issue used for TDA or CTA materiel, or class V missiles and munitions.	A	T
5. OMAR or OER with assessment of technical support, operational effectiveness, and survivability.[6]	A	T
6. Production risk and production readiness review.	A	
7. Environmental conformance certification (see AR 200–1 and 32 CFR 651).[7]	A	
8. Transportability assessment or transportability approval (see AR 70–47) including interim hazard assessment for transportability approval.[6,8]	A	P, T
9a. Safety and health data sheet or a programmatic ESOH evaluation and when required a System Safety Risk Assessment (SSRA).[9,10]	A	T
9b. HHA.[11]	A	T
10. LCSP (see AR 700–127).	A	T
11. HQDA-approved frequency allocations for system or items that use the electromagnetic spectrum (see AR 5–12).	A	

Legend for Table 3-3:
Letters indicated in STD and LP columns refer to the LCC for which the requirement must be satisfied to render an appropriate TC decision. JCIDS-approved capability requirement documentation is required for TC STD LCC A, LCC P, and LCC T.

Notes:

[1] If the PDD is not required based on Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) guidance, provide justification to the MDA. The PDD will be available prior to FRP Decision Review if competitive procurement is planned following the production decision. An inadequate PDD is sufficient justification to defer TC STD when the approved acquisition strategy states that the PDD must be available for procurement. The technical data package is the document that is assessed.

[2] Limited procurement materiel may require PDD, data rights, or data use.

[3] Nonsystem TADSS are exempt from the BOIP requirement.

[4] A BOIP deferral may be used when a TC STD designation is planned and a HQDA-approved for staffing BOIP will not be available prior to FRP decision.

[5] A HQDA-approved for staffing BOIP may be used to establish TC STD designation and is the formal BOIP that U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA) sends out to the Army for coordination prior to formal approval of the BOIP.

[6] Non-developmental cryptographic materiel using an algorithm certified by the National Security Agency under the Commercial, Communications Security Endorsement Program will use the Communications, Electronics, Research and Development Engineering Center evaluation process instead of an OMAR performed by ATEC.

[7] Production quantities will be limited to those areas for which environmental testing has been completed. May be waived by the ASA (IE&E).

[8] On accelerated acquisition programs where TC and MR actions are one year or less apart, the MATDEV will coordinate with ARDEC EOD directorate to request an AMC EOD supportability statement at least 180 days prior to MR.

[9] A documented SSRA, with the risk assessment and date indicated, is placed on file with the local safety office (normally LCMC safety office) for any residual safety and health hazards per the decision authority matrix contained in the approved system safety management plan (see AR 40–10, AR 70–1, AR 385–10, and MIL–STD–882E).

[10] A programmatic environment, safety, and occupational health evaluation may be used to fulfill this requirement if it is not a missile or munition.

[11] HHA provided by the PHC on behalf of TSG. PMs must request a HHA from the PHC.

3–5. Basis of Issue plans
The BOIP establishes the documentation necessary to authorize, procure, support, account, maintain, and report readiness and availability, and is integral to designating TC STD.

a. The PMs will use the Force Management System Web (FMSWeb) system to track the progress of the BOIP development.

b. Materiel exempt from BOIP is listed in AR 71–32.

3–6. Developmental line item numbers
A ZLIN is used by MATDEVs during the EMD phase to link research, development, test, and evaluation funding to the standard study number while materiel integration activities are undertaken by the MATDEV. The ZLIN facilitates materiel development activities in coordination within the Army Staff, TRADOC, and USAFMSA in preparation for TC decisions.

a. For developmental materiel, the ZLIN will be assigned using SLAMIS not earlier than Milestone B.

b. Within 60 days of ZLIN assignment, initial BOIP feeder data will be provided to USAFMSA in accordance with AR 71–32 and USAFMSA procedures.

c. The MATDEV will manage the ZLIN from assignment until TC STD is achieved. If a program is terminated, the MATDEV will submit a ZLIN deletion request using SLAMIS as part of program termination.

(1) ZLINs more than three years old will be intensively managed by the PEO or Agency.

(2) ZLINs more than five years old will be intensively managed by the ASA (ALT).

Chapter 4
Materiel Release

4–1. Materiel release process

MR is the process used to ensure—

a. Materiel is safe for Soldiers when operated within its stated parameters.

b. Materiel is suitable, has been fully tested, and meets operational performance requirements.

c. Materiel can be supported logistically within the environment it is intended to operate.

d. Systems achieve a FMR no later than—

(1) The FRP Decision Review for developmental programs.

(2) Government acceptance of the materiel after completion of qualification testing on nondevelopmental programs for commercial products.

(a) In cases where Milestone C and FRP occur as simultaneous events, a FMR decision will not be made until the Government accepts the materiel and assigns TC STD.

(b) TC STD and FMR may occur simultaneously.

(c) The MDA in coordination with the MRA will ensure all FMR requirements have been satisfied or request approval from the AAE to field as a CMR.

e. Critical MR and developmental or operational test and evaluation issues have been resolved or provisions for their resolution have been made before a FMR is granted.

f. All interoperability and network certification requirements have been completed.

g. Conditionally released materiel—

(1) Has approval from the AAE to—

(a) Proceed into FRP and field as a CMR (developmental programs).

(b) Accept and field the materiel as a CMR after qualification testing has been completed (nondevelopmental programs for commercial products.)

(2) Provides a mechanism to monitor, control, and ensure visibility and accountability of decisions made and actions taken.

(3) Conditions on the get-well plan are closed within three years of CMR and the system is converted from CMR to FMR.

4–2. Materiel release policy

a. Systems must be safe, suitable (meets operational performance requirements), and logistically supportable no later than the FRP decision and issue to Soldiers in the field.

b. The PM who develops materiel for aviation systems will comply with the provisions of airworthiness outlined in AR 70–62 as an extension of the MR process.

c. The type of release-full, conditional, urgent, or training-will be recommended by the PM after a comprehensive assessment of the total materiel system. Paragraph 4–5 defines the requirements for MR and supporting documentation.

d. The lead PM responsible for fielding the primary materiel will ensure the availability and operational capability of all support equipment. This includes materiel system computer resources, initial support resources, ammunition, ASIOE, general and special purpose TMDE, ATE, NET, and TADSS.

e. MATDEVs and AMC MR Offices (MROs) are authorized to use risk management (RM) when evaluating any JCIDS supported materiel (munition, weapon system, software, or other item of military materiel) for use in the Army that has been previously fielded by another military Service or Agency. This applies to materiel that the Army is evaluating for use without modification, and materiel that will be modified for Army use.

(1) The MATDEV, in conjunction with the MRO, will convene a Materiel Release Risk Management Board (MRRMB) of subject matter experts from each of the functional authorities identified in tables 4–1 through 4–3, or use table 4–5 for software. The MRRMB will conduct a MR risk assessment for all applicable MR activities and documents that evaluates the risk (safety, suitability, or supportability) of expediting or modifying the MR process.

(2) The MATDEV will present the MRRMB's findings and recommendations for a full or conditional MR to the

MRA for approval. The MRRMB can also determine that there is not enough available information to use RM and recommend that the materiel go through the complete Army MR process.

(3) Each MRO, in conjunction with their MATDEVs, will develop the internal processes and procedures to accomplish RM and will use a risk assessment methodology based on the risk levels shown in MIL–STD–882E.

(4) For RM, the PM can accept low and medium risks, the PEO can accept serious risks, and only the AAE can accept high risks.

f. A full MR can be inferred for materiel that has been part of the Army's inventory and was used by Soldiers prior to 1973. If there have been any reported safety incidents for the materiel, it cannot be used until the safety risks have been reassessed in accordance per DA Pam 385–16.

g. For systems containing explosives, the explosive component cannot be prepositioned, moved, or shipped to a GC until all safety requirements have been certified as being met or mitigated, as determined by the supporting safety office. This includes the following:

(1) EOD supportability statement.

(2) Safety confirmations.

(3) Final DOD hazard classification (FHC). If there is a break in production, an interim hazard classification (IHC) can be assigned provided the IHC authority is satisfied that the sponsoring organization is actively pursuing the FHC (see TB 700–2 for additional consideration).

(4) Approved transportation processes and procedures in accordance with 49 CFR 173.

h. Certifications used for TC may be used for MR when stated for dual use by the functional authority unless changes were made to the materiel.

i. A RFIC can be used for follow-on releases of ammunition that undergo continuous testing in their production environment. The RFIC is used for materiel systems unchanged since the last FMR and where there are no logistics, performance, quality, or safety deficiencies.

(1) A RFIC is issued by the AMC LCMC.

(2) The RFIC procedure documentation requirements are outlined in DA Pam 700–142.

(3) If there is a break in production of two or more years, or if the materiel is produced by a different contractor, the RFIC procedures can be used, provided that the criteria outlined in paragraph 4–2*f*(1) through paragraph 4–2*f*(4) are satisfied.

j. MR policy applies to post-FRP Decision Review materiel that has been modified or upgraded as defined in chapter 1. Changes to a fielded software baseline must be approved by the portfolio manager (for example, Logistics-DCS, G–4) prior to use on the Army network. Depending on the extent of the change, the system may need to complete interoperability certification and network certification requirements again.

4–3. Materiel release authority

An AMC LCMC with the sustainment mission is the approval authority for all MRs of assigned ACAT I–III acquisition programs.

a. MR approval for non AMC-supported materiel will be approved by the commander of the appropriate Army organization at the general officer level.

(1) The PEO STRI is the MRA for TADSS, instrumentation, targets and threat simulators for training and testing, and combat training center instrumentation for which they are the MATDEV.

(2) JPEO CBD is the MRA for all chemical and biological technology, materiel, and medicines for which they are the MATDEV.

b. The Commander, JMC is the MRA for ammunition.

c. As noted above, the MRA will not be delegated below the identified commander; however it may be delegated in the following circumstances—

(1) A deputy commander not lower than the grade of brigadier general or the civilian equivalent may approve a MR action in their absence.

(2) The Commander, JMC may appoint a person not lower than the grade of colonel or civilian equivalent to approve a MR action in their absence.

d. The Commander, Aviation and Missile Command is the MRA for the Missile Defense Agency.

e. When there is a nonconcurrence by the Army logistician (Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition Policy and Logistics)), ATEC, or functional authority on the release of any system, and it cannot be resolved by the MRA, the MRA will refer the release to the Commander, AMC for resolution.

4–4. Functional authorities

As identified in tables 4–1, 4–2, 4–3, 4–5, 4–6, 4–7, and 4–8, authorities have been designated within safety, suitability, and supportability to provide certification that all requirements within their respective areas have been accomplished.

4–5. Types of materiel release

There are four types of MR: full, conditional, urgent, and training.

a. Full materiel release. A FMR is the formal certification that the materiel is safe, suitable (meets all of its performance requirements), and supportable (logistically) when used within its stated operational parameters. This certification provides the authorization for a PM to proceed to—

(1) A FRP Decision Review (on developmental programs) when all MR requirements are satisfied.

(2) Fielding to Soldiers on nondevelopmental acquisition programs or when satisfying requirements with commercial products. In these cases, all FMR requirements must be satisfied. Criteria for FMR are found in paragraph 4–6.

b. Conditional materiel release. A CMR results when all criteria for a FMR are not met and may occur when—

(1) The AAE allows a program to proceed into FRP under a CMR.

(2) A program has no planned FRP as part of the approved Acquisition Strategy.

(3) A program fields LRIP materiel prior to FRP. In this case, the PM will develop a plan to achieve FMR at the FRP decision and address all LRIP materiel previously fielded.

(4) A post FRP program prepares to field an upgrade that meets the applicability criteria for MR (for example, a software version upgrade that meets the criteria to be a software materiel release (SMR), a post-FRP hardware block upgrade, a MWO, or modification). In this case, the PM will develop a plan to achieve a FMR.

(5) A get-well plan is established that addresses each condition of release and plans for achieving a FMR. The PM must obtain GC acceptance of the established get-well plan and manage all residual risks as part of the CMR. The get-well plan is a listing of each condition, the interim workaround, the date the condition is expected to be corrected by the PM, the functional authority that imposed the condition, and the status of funding to correct the condition. All get-well plans will be documented within the MRTS (see para 4–8 and para 4–13 for further guidance).

c. Urgent materiel release. A UMR is a limited certification that the materiel meets minimum safety requirements, is suitable based upon a requirements memorandum directed by an ONS or the DCS, G–3/5/7 (meets minimal stated performance objectives), and is supportable logistically (may not be Army preference) when used within its stated operational parameters. The UMR allows the PM to field the materiel rapidly to meet a capability shortfall. Detailed criteria for UMR can be found in paragraph 4–10.

d. Training materiel release. A TMR is a limited certification that provides authorization to a PM to field or issue the materiel to TRADOC schools and training sites for the express purpose of curriculum development and training of Soldiers.

(1) A TMR may include—

(a) Prototype or test materiel.

(b) Materiel manufactured under conditions other than normal production.

(c) Materiel that is incomplete (major components missing or defective).

(d) Materiel where one or more of the requirements for FMR have not been met.

(2) Before TMR approval, the PM will ensure that critical issues such as safety, availability of spare or repair parts, technical documentation, responsibility for maintenance support, and the other limitations of the materiel are identified and accepted by the trainer.

(3) The requirements for a TMR can be found in table 4–8.

4–6. Full materiel release requirements

The PM will—

a. Ensure that all required MR activities are incorporated into the Acquisition Program Baseline and accomplished prior to the FRP Decision Review.

b. Provide the documentation listed in tables 4–1 through 4–3 to the functional authority to certify completion of the required activity. The MR functional authority will tailor the required activities with the program office.

c. Nondevelopmental business systems require Activities 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 14, 16, 17–21, 23, 24, and 26–32 only.

d. The MRA will authorize FMR when the requirements in tables 4–1, 4–2, and 4–3 are met.

Table 4–1
Full materiel release requirements-safety

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	FMR Requirements	Functional Authority
Safe Hazards are identified and eliminated or accepted.	1. Supporting safety office certification. 2. TSG HHA (see AR 40–10 and AR 602–2).[1] 3. AMC EOD supportability statement (see AR 75–15).[2] 4. Environmental statement (see AR 200–1, 32 CFR 651).[3] 5. Airworthiness statement (see AR 70–62).[4] 6. SSRA for residual hazards (see AR 385–10). 7. ATEC (Army Evaluation Center) safety confirmation (see AR 385–10). 8. Surface or weapon danger zone (see AR 385–63). 9. Final hazard classification (see 49 CFR 173 and TB 700–2). 10. NRC license (see 10 CFR chap 1). 11. Army Fuze Safety Review Board Certification (see AR 385–10). 12. Energetic materials qualification (see AOP–7 edition 2 revision 1). 13. Ignition System Safety Review Board Certification (see MIL–STD–1901 and Standardized Agreement (STANAG) 4368). 14. Safety review of technical manuals (TM) (see AR 25–30). 15. Results of safety inspections and analyses. 16. Software safety statement.	System safety aspects have been reviewed and verified by the supporting safety office. -All known safety hazards have been eliminated or accepted through the SSRA process in accordance with AR 385–10. -All statutory requirements are met. -Applicable regulatory requirements are met. -All environmental impacts have been identified, mitigated if possible, and documented in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and 32 CFR 651.	Safety office

Notes:

[1] The HHA report is provided by the PHC on behalf of TSG.

[2] Determine EOD statement applicability using DA Pam 700–142. The EOD statement will certify that validated and verified render safe and disposal procedures, tools and equipment, and training aids are fielded to Army EOD units and EOD schools at least 30 days prior to MR and that the new materiel is fully supportable by EOD units. It will also certify that the EOD technical manuals have been approved by the Military Technical Acceptance Board at least 30 days prior to MR (see AR 75–15 to determine the MATDEV's responsibility for EOD supportability compliance during the development of the new materiel).

[3] The environmental statement must certify that the requirements of AR 200–1 and 32 CFR 651 have been met.

[4] If a statement of airworthiness qualification is not yet available, a FMR and subsequent FRP decision may be approved providing the request for system airworthiness has been submitted in accordance with AR 70–62 and there are no known issues that would prevent issuing the applicable airworthiness documents.

Table 4–2
Full materiel release requirements-suitability

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	FMR Requirements	Functional Authority
Suitable -Effectiveness -Survivability -MANPRINT -Reliability -Supportability -Interoperability	17. ATEC MR position memorandum.[1] 18. ATEC OMAR or OER (see 10 USC 139, DOTE).[1]	-The materiel has been tested and evaluated in accordance with the approved Test and Evaluation Master Plan.[1] -Established requirements of the capabilities documents have been met or a decision has been made by the CAP-DEV to accept the current performance; requires DCS, G–3/5/7 endorsement.	ATEC[1]
	19. CIO/G–6 AIC statement based upon AIC completion (see AR 25–1). 20. Certificate of Networthiness (see AR 25–1). 21. DIACAP certification statement (see AR 25–2).	-Software to include embedded software within platforms, has attained AIC. -Proper certifications for networthiness and DIACAP are attained.	CIO/G–6
	22. Communications Security Logistics Activity (CSLA) statement for COMSEC supportability.[2]	-COMSEC supportability and availability have been verified by CSLA.	CSLA for Army-adopted items
	23. CAPDEV training assessment (statement of adequacy of institutional training support) (see AR 350–1).	-Training is determined adequate per AR 350–1.	CAPDEV
	24. Software suitability statement (normally provided by the LCMC SEC). 25. Quality, reliability, availability, and maintainability statement, including service or shelf life assurance, Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program (see AR 702–6), and ammunition surveillance procedures (see SB 742–1).[3]	-Software is suitable. -Reliability, availability, and maintainability requirements have been achieved.	Lead LCMC system engineering activity

Notes:

[1] In cases where U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command or U.S. Special Operations Command are the single user, they may perform user testing in lieu of ATEC.

[2] The CSLA COMSEC statement is not required when the materiel does not contain standalone COMSEC devices and supporting materiels.

[3] In some cases such as missiles, the functional authority may waive the requirement to verify reliability with statistical confidence because of limited test assets (normally due to cost). If the LCMC quality and reliability assessment shows that there is only a low risk of not meeting the requirement(s), then the PM may establish a plan to verify reliability, availability, and maintainability through analysis of field and stockpile test data. In these cases, the LCMC quality or reliability assessment will show that a rigorous reliability, availability, and maintainability program has been executed and present the qualitative data or analyses that provide nonstatistical confidence in meeting the requirement(s). Such a program is outlined in SAE–JA1000 and will include activities such as: failure mode, effects, and critically analysis, physics of failure analyses or assessments based upon analogous or previous generation systems and others (see SAE–JA1000–1).

Table 4–3
Full materiel release requirements-supportability

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	FMR Requirements	Functional Authority
Supportable Integrated product support (IPS) elements (see AR 700–127)	26. Supportability certification - will address support materiel (COEI and ASIOE), end item and software (see AR 700–127).[1] 27. USATA supportability statement on TMDE or ATE (see AR 750–43).[3] 28. TC designation. 29. SDDC TEA transportability statement (see AR 70–47).[4] 30. Army logistician assessment (see AR 700–127).[5] 31. Supporting statements for COEI and ASIOE. 32. Software supportability statement (normally provided by the LCMC SEC).	-Key LCSP performance aspects have been achieved as determined by the functional authorities.[2] -Maintenance planning has been accomplished and coordinated. Army preference is in accordance with AR 750–1. -Manpower and personnel requirements to operate and maintain the system have been identified and documented. -Adequate supply support for fielding and sustainment of units (interim contract support, performance-based logistics, organic) has been established. -Support equipment is identified and documented at the appropriate organization; TMDE supportability has been addressed; footprint is minimized. -Technical data rights of use are established. -TM and interactive electronic technical manual verification has been completed by the Government. -Training and training support to include TADSS and ammunition requirements for training have been identified, developed, and documented; training is available for all GCs and maintainers. -Maintenance of software is addressed in the LCSP software development plan and life cycle cost estimate, and hardware for mission-critical systems is available at the appropriate organization. -Facilities requirements are developed and documented (maintenance, training storage, covered, humidity controlled, and so on); facilities are available. -Package, handling, storage, and transportation system is transportable by all modes as specified in the capability document. -Transportability has been evaluated by SDDC and documented accordingly. -The PM has programmed funding to complete LCSP activities within the POM (coordinate with the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TR)). -Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program and ammunition surveillance procedures are in place.	Lead LCMC Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) center or ILS directorate

Notes:

[1] The supportability certification will verify that key aspects of the LCSP have been achieved; detail any known shortfalls and include them in a recom- mended get-well plan. A system receiving a FMR that has ASIOE at less than FMR must get acceptance from the GC prior to fielding.

[2] Systems supported by planned interim contract support that have been funded and have a transition plan for a longer term support strategy such as organic support may be fully materiel released.

[3] The TMDE supportability statement is not required if TMDE is not being provided to the operator or field or sustainment maintenance provider.

[4] The SDDC transportability statement is not required if a system is found to be a transportability nonproblem item in accordance with AR 70–47.

[5] USAMMA will provide an Army logistician assessment, system effectiveness assessment, and safety statement for medical materiel.

4–7. Software materiel release and software release

A SMR or a software release (SR) action is required for changes in software and firmware, including programs, routines and symbolic languages that control the functioning of the hardware and direct its operation (even when it is not part of a materiel modification).

a. When materiel is fielded through the MR process, the software associated with that materiel is simultaneously certified.

(1) When the materiel (system) and software both require MR, the software is released as part of the materiel (system).

(2) When the materiel (system) does not require a MR, but the software does, the software will undergo the SMR process on its own.

b. Depending on the scope of the software change, software fixes sometimes called patches may be addressed using a software release, provided that safety, suitability, and supportability are not affected.

c. SMR is the upgrade of software that—

(1) Requires all software changes meet the requirements defined in paragraph 4–5 and table 4–5.

(2) Will be processed by the MR coordinator's office and be approved by the MRA.

(3) Will be classified as full, conditional, or urgent, as defined in paragraph 4–5.

(4) Will be approved by the DCS, G–3/5/7 in accordance with HQDA software blocking policy if it impacts battle command (BC) systems or major releases of tactical network software.

(5) Will be approved by the MRA when the requirements in table 4–5 are met.

d. When one or more of the criteria listed in table 4–4 have been met, a SMR will be conducted.

Table 4–4
Software materiel release determination criteria

Criteria	Description
Interface change	Any software change that has the potential of adding or deleting an external interface to a system.
Source lines of code (SLOC) change	An incremental update consisting of a software change of more than 25 percent of the SLOC or 25 percent cumulative equivalent SLOC changes not having required release approval since the last MR. These criteria may be tightened or loosened at the discretion of the PM on the basis of criticality of the software changes.
Architectural change	Any software change that has a significant and substantial impact on the architecture of the system.
Capability change impacting safety, suitability, and supportability	Any software change that affects the suitability, supportability, maintainability, reliability, or safety of a system as determined by the supporting functional authority.
New test equipment or program of instruction change	Software changes that require new user level test equipment or that impact 25 percent or more of the trainer program of instruction.
Backward compatibility change	Software changes that result in a new version that is not backward compatible with the interoperability capabilities of the previous version(s) released to the field.

Table 4–5
Software materiel release requirements

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	SMR Requirements	Functional Authority
Safe Hazards are identified and eliminated or accepted.	1. Supporting safety office certification.[1] 2. Airworthiness statement (see AR 70–62). 3. SSRA for residual safety risks (see AR 385–10). 4. ATEC (Army Evaluation Center) safety confirmation (see AR 385–10). 5. Army Fuze Safety Review Board Certification (see DA Pam 385–10). 6. Ignition System Safety Review Board Certification (see MIL–STD–1901 and STANAG 4368). 7. Safety review of TMs (see AR 25–30). 8. Results of safety inspections and analyses. 9. Software safety statement.	-System safety aspects have been reviewed and verified by the supporting safety office. -All known safety hazards have been eliminated or accepted through the SSRA process in accordance with AR 385–10. -All statutory requirements are met. -Applicable regulatory requirements are met.	Safety office[2,3]
Suitable -Effectiveness -Survivability -MANPRINT -Reliability -Supportability -Interoperability	10. ATEC MR position memorandum. 11. ATEC OMAR or OER (see 10 USC 139).[4]	-The materiel has been tested and evaluated in accordance with the approved Test and Evaluation Master Plan. -Established requirements of the capabilities documents have been met or a decision has been made by the CAPDEV to accept the current performance; requires DCS, G–3/5/7 endorsement.	ATEC[2]
	12. CIO/G–6 AIC statement (based on AIC completion) (see AR 25–1). 13. Certificate of Networthiness (see AR 25–1). 14. DIACAP certification statement (see AR 25–2). 15. CSLA statement for COMSEC supportability and availability.[5]	-Software (to include embedded software within platforms) has attained AIC. -Proper certifications for Networthiness and DIACAP are attained. -COMSEC supportability and availability have been verified by CSLA.	CIO/G–6[2]
	16. CAPDEV training assessment (statement of adequacy of institutional training support) (see AR 350–1).	-Training determined adequate per AR 350–1.	CAPDEV[2]
	17. Software suitability statement (normally provided by the LCMC SEC). 18. Quality, reliability, availability, and maintainability statement.	-Software is suitable. -Reliability, availability, and maintainability requirements have been achieved.	Lead LCMC system engineering activity[2]

Table 4–5
Software materiel release requirements—Continued

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	SMR Requirements	Functional Authority
Supportable IPS elements (see AR 700–127).	19. Supportability certification will also address support materiel (COEI and ASIOE), end item, and software (see AR 700–127).[6] 20. USATA supportability statement on TMDE or ATE (see AR 750–43).[7] 21. Army logistician assessment (see AR 700–127).[1] 22. Supporting statements for COEI and ASIOE. 23. Software supportability statement (normally provided by the LCMC SEC).[8]	Key LCSP performance aspects have been achieved as determined by the functional authorities. -Support equipment is identified and documented at the appropriate organization; TMDE supportability has been addressed; footprint is minimized. -Technical data rights of use are established. -TM and interactive electronic technical manual verification has been completed by the Government. -Training and training support (to include TADSS and ammunition requirements for training) have been identified, developed, and documented; training is available for all GCs and maintainers. -Maintenance of software is addressed in the LCSP software development plan and life cycle cost estimate, and hardware for mission-critical systems is available at the appropriate organization.	Lead LCMC ILS center or ILS directorate.[2,3]

Notes:

[1] USAMMA will provide an Army logistician assessment, system effectiveness assessment, and safety statement for medical materiel.

[2] A memorandum will be provided by all functional authorities to the PM to address any activity or document that is not required for MR based upon program and tailoring of requirements.

[3] Organizations not assigned AMC LCMC support will substitute MDA-approved organizations (for example, PEO STRI and JPEO CBD).

[4] In cases where U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command or U.S. Special Operations Command are the single user, they may perform user testing in lieu of ATEC.

[5] The CSLA statement is not required when the materiel does not contain standalone COMSEC devices and supporting materiels.

[6] The supportability certification will verify that key aspects of the LCSP have been achieved; detail any known shortfalls and include them in a recommended get-well plan.

[7] The TMDE supportability statement is required only if the software being released is a component of TMDE and has an impact on the adequacy of calibration and repair procedures, supply support, maintenance and training, and technical data.

[8] The software supportability statement may be combined with the software suitability statement and issued as a single document (table 4–5, item 17).

e. SRs are changes to software that do not meet the criteria outlined in table 4–4. SRs will be processed and approved by the SEC MRA. SRs will be classified as full, conditional, database or dataset, or urgent.

(1) *Full software release.* A FSR is authorized when the software has been fully tested, evaluated, and meets established quality, performance, reliability, maintainability, safety, suitability, environmental, interoperability, software supportability and configuration management requirements.

(2) *Conditional software release.* A CSR may be authorized when one or more of the criteria for FSR have not been met.

(a) A CSR will be followed by a FSR when the conditions associated with the CSR have been corrected.

(b) A get-well plan is established that addresses each condition of release and plans for achieving a FSR. The PM must obtain GC acceptance of the established get-well plan and manage all residual risks as part of the CSR. The get-well plan is a listing of each condition, the interim workaround, the date the condition is expected to be corrected, the proponent that will correct the condition, and the funding status to correct the condition. All get-well plans will be documented by the supporting SEC (see para 4–8 for further guidance).

(3) *Database or dataset software release.* A database or dataset software release is the release of software in the form of a database or dataset to update currently fielded system software. A database or dataset software release will be approved only after critical issues such as safety, availability of spare or repair parts, technical documentation, responsibility for maintenance support, interoperability, IA controls, and other conditions that limit the use of the materiel have been adequately resolved.

(4) *Urgent software release.* An USR procedure may be authorized if there is an urgent request from the GC (colonel or equivalent). If the urgent request is due to a safety problem or a mission-essential function, then, in accordance with table 4–5, a SMR under UMR requirements is required. This GC request will contain a required delivery date, specify the urgency of need, and clearly define any safety problem or mission essential function that is required. When an USR is requested, the SEC will ensure that a response is fielded, if possible, within 72 hours of the

request. An USR will be followed within 12 months by a FSR incorporating the functionality of the USR. USRs are restricted to specific quantity, location(s), or application.

f. Software release requirements are outlined in table 4–6.

Table 4–6
Software release requirements

Aspect or Characteristic	Type Statement or Certification	Type of SR				Functional Authority
		F	C	D	U	
Safe Hazards are identified and eliminated or accepted	1. Supporting safety office certification.	X	X	X	X	Supporting safety office
Suitability -Effectiveness -Survivability -Reliability -Supportability -Interoperability	2. Airworthiness statement (see AR 70–62).	X	X	X		U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command Aviation Engineering Directorate or other designated airworthiness authority
	3. CIO/G–6 AIC statement based on AIC completion (see AR 25–1).	X	X	X	X	CIO/G–6
	4. DIACAP certification statement (see AR 25–2).	X	X	X	X	CIO/G–6
	5. CSLA statement for COMSEC supportability and availability.[1]	X	X	X		CSLA for Army adopted items National Security Agency for new items
	6. CAPDEV training assessment (statement of adequacy of institutional training support) (see AR 350–1).	X	X	X		Applicable TRADOC school or other assigned CAPDEV, trainer, MATDEV, or SEC
	7. Software suitability statement (normally provided by the LCMC SEC).[2]	X	X	X		AMC LCMC certifying activity (for example, SEC and SED)
	8. Quality, reliability, and maintainability statement.	X	X	X		Applicable MATDEV
Supportable Support strategy to meet Soldier's requirements	9. Software supportability.	X	X	X		AMC LCMC certifying activity (SEC and SED)
	10. Get-well plan.		X			Applicable MATDEV
Other	11. Acceptance statement.		X	X	X	Gaining command

Legend for Table 4-6:

F=full; C=conditional; D=database or dataset; U=urgent; X=required.

Statements or certifications are required as applicable and are agreed upon between the PM and the approval authority.

Notes:

[1] The CSLA COMSEC statement is not required when the materiel does not contain standalone COMSEC devices and supporting materiels.

[2] Issued upon Communications, Electronics, Research and Development Engineering Center's test and evaluation memorandum of completion and software or hardware networthiness.

4–8. Materiel release conditions and conditional materiel release actions

a. MR conditions are shortfalls that affect safety, suitability, and supportability that preclude a system from achieving a FMR per the criteria described in tables 4–1, 4–2, and 4–3. MR conditions are identifiable, correctable, measurable, and tie to stated requirements.

b. Before a materiel condition will be entered into MRTS—

(1) The PM will lead an IPT with all stakeholders to resolve each condition.

(2) Unresolved issues from the IPT will be provided with a recommendation to the MRA for approval (get- well plan).

c. All get-well plans must be coordinated and accepted by the functional authority for each condition. A CMR will not be approved until all conditions have been accepted and an overall get-well plan to achieve FMR has been approved by the MRA.

d. A CMR will not be approved by the MRA until a get-well plan containing all conditions to achieve FMR has been developed and accepted by the GC(s).

e. When a CMR is determined, the PM will take the following actions:

(1) Establish a MR get-well plan, correct the conditions (see para 4–9), and achieve FMR within three years of CMR approval.

(2) Ensure all conditions in the get-well plan are listed in the MRTS. Categorize conditions according to DA Pam 700–142. Normal MR procedures will be used to expedite fielding of systems or materiel to meet MTOE authorizations unless the unit is imminently deploying; in this case, UMR policy and procedures will apply.

(3) Restrict the CMR to a specific quantity, location, and application.

(4) Notify the GC of the issues precluding FMR as reported by the functional authority, and update the GC whenever the get-well plans are revised.

(a) A GC acceptance statement issued by the GC and signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent will accompany a concurrence of a conditional release. A system scheduled for a conditional release without an urgency of need statement signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent will not be approved for MR.

(b) Correction of faults and subsequent FMR of systems does not relieve the PM of the requirement to correct deficiencies in systems that were previously conditionally released. Consequently, there may be similar systems in the field simultaneously, some with a CMR and some with a FMR.

(c) Identify and establish mitigating controls in the get-well plan for identified safety hazards not meeting the requirements for FMR.

(5) For systems containing explosives—

(a) Certify all safety requirements have been met or mitigated as determined by the supporting safety office.

(b) Do not preposition, move, or ship the explosive component to a GC until all safety requirements have been met. This includes EOD supportability statement, safety confirmation, and FHC. If the FHC is not complete, an IHC can be assigned provided the IHC authority is satisfied that the sponsoring organization is actively pursuing the FHC (see TB 700–2 for additional considerations).

(6) Obtain approval by the MRA or the MRA's designated representative for any changes to get-well dates of conditions in MRTS. The designated representative will be no lower than the grade of colonel or civilian equivalent. Once approval is obtained, the GC will be notified of the approval and change in the get-well date. A refusal by the GC to accept the change, or failure to convince the MRA to approve the extension may result in revocation of release approval. This would require an immediate suspension of the materiel and preclude further release actions until the condition is corrected.

(7) To close a condition—

(a) Obtain concurrence from the functional authority.

(b) Provide the MR coordinator with a copy of the concurrence.

(c) Request the MR coordinator close the condition and update MRTS to reflect closure of the condition.

f. When all conditionally released materiel has been pulled from the field or replaced by a new item, take the following actions:

(1) Notify the MRA that the item has been pulled from the field or replaced.

(2) Remove the materiel from MRTS as an actively managed CMR.

g. An amended CMR may be authorized when additional quantities of the system are to be fielded or another unit or location is to receive the system, provided that the conditions preventing FMR have improved or remain the same. If conditions have worsened, a new CMR will be pursued.

4–9. Conversion of conditional materiel release to full materiel release

a. The MRO will take the following actions when MR conditions prohibiting FMR have been corrected:

(1) Update MRTS to reflect a status change from CMR to FMR.

(2) Provide a memorandum to the PM, the MRA, agencies, and organizations identified in paragraph 4–13*e*(1) through paragraph 4–13*e*(9) documenting that the system is now converted to a FMR.

b. The PM may convert a CMR to FMR when the MR conditions are determined to be acceptable after attempts to follow get-well plans have failed or are no longer applicable. Convert a CMR to FMR when—

(1) The materiel meets applicable safety requirements and has acceptance of associated risks for residual hazards properly documented in accordance with DA Pam 385–16 and MIL–STD–882E.

(2) The MRA determines—

(a) If the limiting condition cannot be eliminated.

(b) If the system can receive a FMR as currently fielded.

c. Upon closure of all conditions—

(1) The MR coordinator will—

(a) Convert the CMR to FMR.

(b) Make the appropriate changes in the MRTS.

(2) The PM will notify the supporting and using commands of the change from CMR to FMR.

4–10. Urgent materiel release-operational need

An UMR (for hardware or software) is intended solely to meet an operational, training, or readiness need of a deployed or imminently deploying force in support of DCS, G–3/5/7 approved missions and training requirements. Restrict the UMR to specific quantity, location, and application.

a. UMR procedures may be used for type classified and non-type classified systems or materiel, to include Rapid Equipping Force, Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization, joint concept technology demonstration, and advanced technology demonstration equipment authorized to be deployed with the using unit.

b. Do not use UMR policy and procedures as a means to meet budgetary obligations, recover schedule slippages, accelerate materiel fielding, provide early opportunities to field units for training or testing, or to circumvent the normal MR policy.

c. Materiel released under UMR procedures will remain under the control of the GC for the duration of the operation unless otherwise stated in the UMR authorization.

d. Provide the documentation listed in table 4–7 to certify completion of the required activity and submit the information to MRTS to document the UMR action.

Table 4–7
Urgent materiel release documentation requirements

Required Documentation		
1a. User requested	-Joint Urgent ONS (JUONS)[1] *or* -A written request signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent within the gaining unit's chain of command	-Prepared by Combatant Command (CCMD) and coordinated with Joint Staff. -Prepared by unit commander, endorsed by chain of command, and submitted to the DCS, G–3/5/7.
	-DCS, G–3/5/7 ONS validation memorandum *or* -DCS, G–3/5/7 directed requirement memorandum (DAMO-CIC or DAMO-AOC)	-Will take the form of either an ONS validation memo or message traffic prepared by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO-CIC or DAMO-AOC) communicating results of the Army Requirements and Resourcing Board.[2,3]
1b. HQDA directed	-DCS, G–3/5/7 approved capabilities documents (for example, operational requirement document, ICD, CDD, or CPD) *And*	Capability has been approved by DCS, G–3/5/7. -Pre-FRP phase. -MR activities not complete. -Capability needed urgently by field.
	-DCS, G–3/5/7 directed requirement memorandum (DAMO-CIC or DAMO-AOC)	Will take the form of either a directed requirement memorandum or message traffic prepared by DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO-CIC or DAMO-AOC) directing the fielding of equipment that has not been materiel released.
2. A safety and health data sheet with a risk assessment for the materiel system.		Prepared by the safety office summarizing all known safety and health hazard issues and their mitigation plans.[4,5,6,7]
3. An airworthiness statement, if applicable.		See AR 70–62.
4. An EOD supportability statement from the AMC EOD staff officer, if applicable.		Confirms EOD support or coverage for the UMR action, if applicable.
5. PM request for acceptance from the GC or requestor.		This statement will notify the GC or requestor of all known equipment, supportability, and sustainment issues. This statement must include all known environmental, safety and occupational health hazards, operational and support limitations to include interoperability limitations and use restrictions.[8]
6. GC acceptance statement.		The GC or requestor's acceptance statement, signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent.[6]

Notes:

[1] JUONS do not require DCS, G–3/5/7 validation. Validation of JUONS will normally be done by the Joint Staff point of contact listed in the JUONS.

[2] The Equipment Common Operating Picture database and directed requirement memo will include the system or materiel quantity, gaining unit, geographic location, application, and destination's point of contract information to facilitate the UMR action.

[3] DCS, G–3/5/7 validation is not required if the unit is already authorized the equipment on their MTOE. An approved DCS, G–3/5/7 basis of issue that has not been applied to the MTOE will also serve as valid authorization and not require a separate DCS, G–3/5/7 validation.

[4] Review the safety office assessment when configuration changes are made, when the operational mission profile is changed, when an operational safety incident occurs, or at least annually to reassess any safety risk. The dates of reviews and reassessments will be entered and tracked in the MRTS.

[5] Coordinate with the U.S. Army Public Health Command (Health Hazard Assessment Program) for inclusion of potential health hazard information.

[6] Obtain the safety confirmation from ATEC (Army Evaluation Center).

[7] Prepare and coordinate a Safety and Health Data Sheet for acceptance of residual safety risks by the GC in accordance with DA Pam 385–16.

[8] Review the materiel for interoperability certifications such as AIC and DIACAP. Complete required certifications within one year of UMR in accordance with CIO/G–6 guidance.

e. The Capabilities Development for Rapid Transition process is used to evaluate tactical nonstandard-equipment fielded to support urgent needs within the Army. Additional guidance for the Capabilities Development for Rapid Transition process can be found in AR 71–9.

f. Systems and software requiring interoperability certification, such as AIC and Joint Interoperability Certification by the Joint Interoperability Test Command will undergo an initial interoperability analysis by the CIO/G–6 to identify shortfalls and limitations unless they have already achieved AIC.

(1) UMR approval does not exempt the system from the requirement to obtain AIC.

(2) The system AIC requirements must be completed within the established timeframe of obtaining the UMR or the system may be subject to removal from the field.

g. Distribution of UMR items will be to the lowest level possible to alleviate unnecessary handling and breakdown of materiel by the CCMD. Handoff will be at the company level unless modified and approved by the CCMD and contained in the MR approval.

(1) Shipment of items to the CCMD will be coordinated with the AFSB.

(2) The operational situation may dictate that the system or materiel being released to a unit under UMR remain deployed in a theater of operations as the unit rotates out and another unit rotates in to replace them.

(a) Accountability for this theater provided equipment (TPE) will initially be established with the AFSB and responsibility transferred from unit to unit as governed by AR 710–2.

(b) Inter-theater transfers are prohibited unless approved by the DCS, G–8.

(c) The PM will notify the appropriate MR coordinator of any change of ownership in order to update MRTS. A change of ownership does not constitute a new MR action.

h. Follow-on UMRs may be authorized following MRA approval of the initial UMR when either new quantities need to be fielded to another GC, or when additional quantities need to be fielded to a previously fielded GC.

(1) When new quantities need to be fielded to another GC, the follow-on UMR may use the support statements for the initial UMR provided these statements are reaffirmed by their proponents and the GC has supplied user acceptance.

(2) Additional quantities may be issued to a GC that has previously supplied user acceptance without the need for additional supporting statements, provided that all known safety and health hazards, operational and support limitations, to include interoperability limitations, and use restrictions have improved or remain the same since the initial UMR.

(3) In either case, the systems will be issued under an addendum memorandum by the LCMC MR coordinator and MRTS will be updated accordingly.

(4) If the system changed or any known safety and health hazards, operational and support limitations, to include interoperability limitations, and use restrictions have been affected, a new UMR must be pursued with appropriate documentation from all support agencies or activities.

4–11. Training materiel release
A TMR will be issued only for materiel fielded to TRADOC schools and training sites and is not to be used for special-development programs released under a hand receipt (see para 4–15). A TMR allows materiel to be given to training developers so course curriculum can be developed and students can be trained. A TMR may include prototype or test materiel, materiel manufactured under conditions other than normal production, materiel that is incomplete (major components missing or defective), or materiel where one or more of the requirements for FMR have not been met. Materiel procured against capability requirement documentation will be released under the FMR or CMR procedures specified above. All TMRs will be entered into MRTS (see para 4–13).

Table 4–8
Training materiel release requirements

Aspect or Characteristic	Activity or Document	TMR Requirements	Functional Authority
Safety	1. Supporting safety office certification. 2. TSG HHA (see AR 40–10, AR 602–2).[1] 3. AMC EOD supportability statement (see AR 75–15). 4. Environmental statement (see AR 200–1 and 32 CFR 651). 5. Statement of airworthiness qualification (see AR 70–62). 6. SSRA for residual hazards (see MIL–STD–882E). 7. ATEC (Army Evaluation Center) safety confirmation (see AR 385–10). 8. Surface or weapon danger zone (see AR 385–63). 9. Final hazard classification (see 49 CFR 173 and TB 700–2). 10. NRC license (see 10 CFR chap 1). 11. Army Fuze Safety Review Board Certification (see AR 385–10). 12. Energetic materials qualification (see local policy). 13. Ignition System Safety Review Board Certification (see MIL–STD–1901 and STANAG 4368. 14. Safety review of TMs (see AR 25–30). 15. Results of safety inspections and analyses. 16. Software safety statement.	-System safety aspects have been reviewed and verified by the supporting safety office. -All known safety hazards have been eliminated or accepted through the SSRA process in accordance with AR 385–10. -All statutory requirements are met. -Applicable regulatory requirements are met.	LCMC Safety Office
Suitability	17. TRADOC training assessment (statement of adequacy of institutional training support) (see AR 350–1).	-Training is determined adequate per AR 350–1.	Force modernization proponent
Supportable Support strategy to meet Soldier's requirements	18. Supportability certification—will also address support materiel (COEI and ASIOE), end item, and software (see AR 700–127). 19. USATA supportability statement on TMDE or ATE (see AR 750–43). 20. SDDC TEA transportability statement (see AR 70–47).[2] 21. Software supportability statement (normally provided by the LCMC SEC).	-Key LCSP performance aspects have been achieved as determined by the functional authorities. -Support equipment is identified and documented at the appropriate organization; TMDE supportability has been addressed; footprint is minimized. Transportability has been evaluated by SDDC and documented accordingly.	Lead LCMC ILS center or ILS directorate
CAPDEV acceptance	22. CAPDEV acceptance of materiel for issues or restrictions	-CAPDEV acceptance or non-acceptance of the materiel planned for a TRM signed by a general officer or civilian equivalent	CAPDEV

Legend for Table 4-8:

TRADOC may add additional requirements from table 4–2 and table 4–3 not already required, or may tailor required activities based upon the scope and use of training materiel.

Notes:

[1] A HHA is required only when materiel is fielded to TRADOC schools and training sites. Coordinate with the U.S. Army Public Health Command (Health Hazard Assessment Program) for inclusion of potential health hazard information in course curriculum or in user manuals.

[2] The SDDC transportability statement is not required if a system is found to be a transportability nonproblem item in accordance with AR 70–47.

4–12. Prepositioning of materiel
Materiel proposed for release will remain under the control and accountability of the PM until release approval is granted.

a. Materiel may be prepositioned before MR is approved as long as it is not placed in operation, hand receipted, or property book transferred to the gaining unit prior to receiving MR approval from the MRA.

b. The lead PM is responsible for all costs associated and incurred by the GC and IMCOM garrison with respect to prepositioning of equipment or materiel.

c. Prepositioning materiel does not imply permission to handoff materiel to the GC.

d. The MRA may delegate the approval of follow-on prepositioning actions for CMRs only.

e. A limited amount of assets may be transferred for the purposes of ceremonies and demonstrations without MRA approval; however, upon conclusion of the ceremony or demonstration, the assets must be returned and processed under the formal MR effort.

f. Security requirements for property control and accountability must be identified.

4–13. Materiel Release Tracking System

The applicable MRA will use the MRTS to create, maintain, track, and report all MR actions and activities.

a. The MRTS contains the following:

(1) All MR actions that have been approved since April 2000.

(2) Major or significant systems at the discretion of the MR coordinator prior to April 2000.

(3) All open conditional releases with applicable get-well plans, regardless of age.

(4) All forecasted releases.

b. At each LCMC, the MR coordinators, in coordination with the PM, are responsible for inputting data into the MRTS, to include all updates and quarterly forecast information. Users must request access to MRTS. The MRTS is at https://acqdomain.army.mil. Once in the AcqBiz portal, select the Applications tab, and then click on MRTS.

c. Begin forecasting at MS B, or no later than 24 months prior to the required FMR or FRP date.

d. A get-well plan is required for all systems under CMR and lists each condition that precluded a FMR. The get-well plan includes each issue to be resolved, the interim solution, the projected get-well date for each of the conditions, and the projected date for the FMR when all conditions are eliminated. In addition, it identifies the functional authority (the originator or an agency designated by the originator) to certify when the condition is corrected. All issues will be assigned a category (see DA Pam 700–142). Only conditions in the get-well plan will be reviewed when converting from CMR to FMR.

e. A copy of each approved MR memorandum or document will be posted in the MRTS with notification to the following organizations:

(1) ASA (ALT) (SAAL–ZL and SAAL–ZS).

(2) ASA (IE&E).

(3) Commander, AMC (Operations-FAM).

(4) DCS, G–4 (DALO–ZXA).

(5) DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–FMR).

(6) CIO/G–6 (SAIS–GK) and (SAIS–AOJ).

(7) DCS, G–8 (DAPR–FD).

(8) Commander, ATEC (CSTE–DCSOPS/ADMIN).

(9) Commander, TRADOC (ATBO–HS).

4–14. Materiel release of evolutionary acquisition programs

Materiel that is developed under the evolutionary acquisition strategy will receive a FMR when all requirements for the increment are met. Each increment should have its own MR, otherwise, a CMR will be used for that increment.

4–15. Tests, demonstrations, and training

The PM will not issue materiel to Soldiers in the field without an approved MR except for use in an approved test, special user demonstration or evaluation (to include advanced warfighting experiments, advanced technology demonstrations, Joint concept technology demonstrations, mission-readiness exercises, required home station training, and predeployment training and exercise), or training program.

a. The PM may use hand receipts for the duration of the test program, demonstration or evaluation, or training program (see AR 710–2). If units are tasked to deploy with equipment provided for test, demonstration, and training, follow the UMR procedures outlined in paragraph 4–10.

b. Normally the materiel will revert to PM control after completion of the testing, demonstration or evaluation, or training unless DCS, G–8 authorization is obtained for the using unit to retain it. In this case, the GC accepts the system "as is" and provides its own support.

c. When the event is over, the PM must pursue a MR action in order to allow the system to remain in the field in accordance with this policy.

d. The PM will provide disposition instructions for the materiel in the event the equipment is not to be retained by the unit.

e. At a minimum, a safety release from ATEC is required for all hand-receipted materiel. When the using unit is to retain the equipment, a safety confirmation is issued in lieu of a safety release.

Chapter 5
Materiel Fielding

Section I
Overview and Policy

5–1. Purpose

a. Materiel fielding is the process of planning, coordinating, and executing the deployment of a materiel system and its support. Success comes from advance planning, coordination, and agreement between the CAPDEV and the GC. The process of materiel fielding is designed to achieve an orderly and satisfactory deployment of a system and its initial support, beginning with the first unit equipped and continuing until deployment to all units is completed.

b. Materiel fielding starts with supportability planning as documented in the LCSP at program initiation. Beginning with early recognition of fielding requirements, constraints, and resource impacts, it evolves into detailed planning and coordination in the EMD phase. When acquisition schedules are accelerated, provisions will be made to initiate and accelerate the materiel fielding process accordingly.

c. The goal of a successful materiel fielding is to ensure the PM and GC are able to acquire, ship, deprocess, deploy, and sustain a system being fielded and that the GC will—

(1) Have sufficient advance information to budget for necessary resources and plan for the receipt of new, modified, or displaced equipment.

(2) Understand the support requirements, including the personnel, skills, and facilities needed to use, maintain, and support the new, modified, or displaced system.

(3) Receive a materiel system that is operational and supportable in the military environment.

(4) Be prepared to retrograde any equipment being displaced by the fielding (see chap 6).

(5) Receive information on potential ESOH impacts associated with the system.

5–2. Policy

a. TPF is the Army standard for materiel fielding. Entrance criteria for materiel fielding include: TC, MR (with the exception of UMR systems), and completion of all residual actions required in the FRP ADM.

b. The PM pays all costs for deprocessing and fielding of materiel.

c. The Army Equipping Enterprise System (AE2S) is the authoritative source for DCS, G–8 managed equipment allocations to components. The AMC Logistics Information Warehouse Lead Materiel Integrator Decision Support Tool (LMI–DST) is the authoritative source for the distribution of the allocations to the unit identification code (UIC) level of detail. AMC (LMI–DST) and DCS, G–8 (AE2S) systems shall establish and maintain data sharing capabilities for the allocation and distribution process. AE2S provides LMI–DST with the allocations on a quarterly basis. PMs will review and validate PM available quantities of new and modified equipment procurements in AE2S during the quarterly updates.

(1) AMC provides the DCS, G–8 (through the AE2S) with Sustainment Program Evaluation Group (SS PEG) funded depot output schedules by LIN, quantity, and month for use in the Total Army Allocation planning process prior to the start of the quarterly update.

(2) The DCS, G–8 establishes the quarterly schedule and provides DCS, G–8 managed LIN allocations and Reserve Component distributions to AMC (through the LMI–DST).

(3) AMC (though the LMI–DST) provides all Army distribution and re-distribution plans to the DCS, G–8 (in the AE2S) at the conclusion of the quarterly update.

d. PMs will establish an equipment record before processing a goods transfer for materiel requiring formal property book accountability in order to establish positive accountability for government property transferred to units.

e. The Property Book and Unit Supply-Enhanced (PBUSE) System or the Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS) will be used to transfer new materiel entering the Army inventory to GCs.

(1) PMs will ensure all materiel is properly entered into PBUSE or DPAS prior to fielding to an Army unit, to include serial numbers and item unique identification (IUID) data necessary to uniquely track and identify the materiel throughout its life cycle.

(2) New materiel will be entered into PBUSE or DPAS within 72 hours of arrival or wholesale receipt at the materiel fielding site.

(3) During materiel fielding, new materiel will be transferred from the PM's PBUSE or DPAS account to the GC's PBUSE account in accordance with AR 710–2 and AR 735–5.

f. All materiel requiring formal property book accountability will contain unique item identifier (UII) marks in

accordance with the Army IUID marking policy. Other materiel being fielded will comply with IUID marking policy, as appropriate. PMs will verify that UII markings are readable and accurate and, if necessary, correct deficiencies prior to handoff.

g. When no MFT is present for a TPF, the PM will provide adequate documentation with the materiel necessary to complete a PBUSE or DPAS transfer accepting the item or coordinate with the associated GC or designated property book office to complete the action.

h. All other necessary customer documentation will be provided in accordance with the MFA.

Section II
Total Package Fielding

5–3. Total package fielding

a. TPF is the standard materiel fielding process for new or modified materiel systems, and is designed to provide a consolidated support package of equipment and materiel to using units. This materiel distribution control process has the PM budget for and order the new system and its initial issue support as defined in the MFP and MFA.

(1) The actions needed to accomplish TPF vary based on the category and complexity of the system and its support package.

(2) The TPF support package includes the logistics support products that are required to support the new or modified materiel system. TPF does not include the infrastructure (such as facilities) that is required for the unit. The infrastructure requirements are identified and planned for as part of the supportability planning process, but are not included as part of the TPF package.

(3) Although TPF and NET are usually done in conjunction with one another, NET is not part of TPF. TPF and NET coordination and constant communication are needed. This effort will provide accurate information to address NET in the MFP in accordance with DA Pam 700–142. The PM plans for, acquires, and requisitions the system and virtually all its support. TPF is designed to relieve the GC and subordinate units of much of the logistics burden associated with materiel fielding.

b. A MRL is coordinated with the GC, and the PM consolidates and ships the initial issue support items by authorized unit level. Delivery of the packaged support and major end items is coordinated and a joint inventory with the gaining units is conducted prior to fielding. The PM provides a customer documentation package to post all accountable TPF materiel to gaining unit PBUSE records.

c. The TPF level of effort for the MATDEV and each GC will differ based on the category of TPF. The following four factors are consistent throughout all categories:

(1) The PM will program funds for initial issue materiel provided under TPF.

(2) The PM will requisition the initial issue materiel.

(3) The PM will deliver all the TPF materiel to the customer in a coordinated manner and pay all costs for deprocessing and fielding of TPF materiel.

(4) The PM will provide customer documentation.

d. The categories of TPF are defined in table 5–1.

Table 5–1
Total package fielding categories

Category	Title	Description
I	Materiel system fielding	Includes the system and all ASIOE identified in the BOIP. It also includes the authorized TMDE, STTE, Army authenticated operator, maintenance and parts TMs for equipment new to the units, the computed initial issue spare or repair parts, and any special mission kits required. Fielding is to the authorization changes in the MTOE or TDA resulting from the new materiel system BOIP.
II [1]	Unit activation	The PM of the primary mission equipment for the unit will field all items of equipment to make the unit operationally ready to deploy. Entire MTOE or TDA requirements will be provided to minimum C–3 equipment on hand (EOH) fill (see AR 220–1) unless otherwise directed by HQDA. The fielding support packages will include the primary system, ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, organizational support equipment, deployable CTA, all computed initial issue spare or repair parts, and a starter set of equipment technical publications. A formal fielding is required for all Category II unit activations. Fielding is to the authorizations in the MTOE or TDA.
III [1]	Unit conversion	A Category III unit conversion will be specifically directed by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–OD) to facilitate the smooth transition from one MTOE or TDA to another. The designated PM will field all additional items of equipment to make the unit ready to deploy under the new MTOE or TDA. All MTOE or TDA requirements will be provided to a minimum C–3 EOH unless otherwise directed by HQDA. Fielding is to the authorizations in the MTOE or TDA minus the assets on hand.

Notes:
[1] Under Categories II and III TPF, support items other than those for the new equipment (such as, MTOE shortages and organizational support equipment) must be negotiated and are not automatically the responsibility of the PM.

e. All systems fielded under TPF Category I will be identified by system complexity as described in table 5–2. The level of complexity affects PM and GC actions needed to successfully field and deploy an operationally ready and fully supportable system. The need for formal fielding is also affected by the complexity of the system.

Table 5–2
Total package fielding system complexity

Level	Description
1	A low-density simple system is an end item with limited or no support item requirements. Fielding will involve little or no ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, or spare or repair parts. No formal fielding is required unless weapons or sensitive items are involved.
2	A high-density simple system is an end item with little or no support item requirements that will be fielded in large quantities to a large number of users. This system does not drive plus-ups of other support equipment in the receiving units. The system may have a formal fielding, as determined by the PM, and is coordinated with the GC and supporting command.
3	A low-density or limited support complex system is a complex end item with ASIOE, TMDE, or STTE, and some spare or repair part support requirements. These systems are often low density or one of a kind fieldings. The system may have a formal fielding, as determined by agreement between the PM and GC.
4	An extensive support complex system is a major materiel system comprising a primary mission capability and involving extensive ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, and spare or repair part support requirements. A formal fielding is required.

5–4. Optional application of total packaging fielding process

The PM will determine if TPF will be used for the following:

a. Materiel systems with a different national item identification number but the same LIN fielded to fill a replenishment requirement or an increased authorization.

b. MWOs and kits for systems currently on hand in a fielded unit. A MWO fielding plan is used to develop an agreement to field and install MWO kits on fielded systems. Policy and procedures for the MWO fielding plans are in AR 750–10.

c. System modifications (hardware, firmware, software) with 25 percent or less change in components or support requirements.

d. CTA or discretionary items (except for deployable CTA as outlined in CTA 50–909) authorized only for equipment-driven unit activation or conversions, not force modernization driven.

e. Army prepositioned stocks and operational project stocks.

f. Nuclear ordnance materiel.

g. Security assistance programs.

h. Army systems to non-Army users.

i. Conventional munitions.

j. Most minor software updates.

5–5. Funding

TPF is funded for new or significantly modified equipment that is new to the Army operational inventory. TPF also includes the acquisition of the initial support packages of materiel including materiel requirements for NET, to successfully operate and maintain the new or modified system when it reaches the using unit. The PM—

a. Programs and budgets for the necessary funding for TPF.

b. Uses procurement appropriations for both production and initial fielding.

c. Funds for staging sites that are reimbursable and part of the TPF funding.

d. Provides for first destination transportation funds to get the system and its support packages to the fielding site.

e. Requisitions all required ASIOE, including fielded end items of support equipment.

(1) The PM identifies and funds new ASIOE end items not previously authorized, as well as the full complement of associated initial issue items needed to support the ASIOE included in the new weapon system TPF.

(2) The PM for the ASIOE develops, outfits, and funds all materiel requirements relating to the ASIOE configuration and availability.

f. Funds for computer hardware, software resources support, onsite field support, and nondevelopmental software licenses and TM support costs required during the initial fielding.

g. Plans and submits requirements for continued funding to address post deployment and production software support procedures, requirements, field support, and responsibilities to meet Warfighter mission needs.

5–6. Initial distribution

a. Initial fielding of end items of equipment and support items to each level will be limited to those authorized by MTOE, TDA, CTA, JTA, or ONS. The end-item requirements for any given system fielding are determined by the approved BOIPs that have been applied to the base TOE and the resultant change to the gaining unit MTOE or TDA from the common TOE update. Also, it includes the operational readiness float (ORF) requirements computed from the float factor and identified in the Total Army Equipment Distribution Program. ORF items authorized by the parent GC in the Total Army Equipment Distribution Program must be identified in the distribution plan to specify which UIC in the GC will receive the ORF items and in what quantities.

(1) For unit activation or conversion, the PM also provides the end items authorized as deployable CTA. On the basis of the end items provided, the PM computes initial issue spare and repair parts for the authorized stockage list (ASL) level for distribution to each appropriate support organization. ORF densities will not be included in the support list allowance computation.

(2) The amount of coordination the PM must do to identify the total materiel requirements for each fielding is based on the complexity of the system being fielded. The most common coordination for the fielding of Army systems is explained below.

(3) End-item requirements are coordinated with the PM of each end item. End item requirements must be reflected in the authorization documents of the gaining unit before they can be requisitioned. The GC validates the MTOE or TDA on which the fielding is based and provides the final MSP (340 days prior to GC MTOE or TDA management of change and at least 120 days prior for commercial items and NDIs). The MSP is the final data needed by the PM to compute the initial issue spare or repair part requirements for the ASL level.

b. Initial stockage constraints for spare and repair parts are based on selection criteria, computation factors, and distribution limitations.

c. Selection criteria for initial issue spare and repair parts are limited to parts replacement within the respective maintenance level and will include—

(1) Aviation support company (ASC) initial stockage limited to essentiality code C (mission essential) parts expected to meet retail stockage add criteria established in AR 710–2 for using unit support activities.

(2) Field and aviation support battalion (ASB) initial stockage limited to essentiality codes C (mission essential), D (safety), and E (legal or climatic) parts that are expected to meet the field stockage add criteria in AR 710–2 for supply support activities.

d. Computation for initial issue will only be required for those parts meeting the essentiality and maintenance capability requirements. The parts that are computed to meet the appropriate add criteria will have an initial requirement objective consisting of the following:

(1) An initial operating level (IOL) quantity of one. The operating level days authorized for days of supply in AR 710–2 will be used in the computation of the IOL quantity. However, if the computed IOL exceeds one, it will be

reduced to one. The purpose of the IOL is to maintain the asset position above the reorder point until actual consumption occurs.

(2) A requisition wait time (RWT) quantity for field maintenance based on the DA established Direct Support System air lines of communication RWT objectives for issue priority designator 09–15 requisition (see AR 725–50). If no HQDA established RWT exists, then the most recent actual six month revolving average RWT from the Logistics Intelligence File can be used. The purpose of the RWT quantity is to sustain maintenance operations until replenishment shipments are received.

(3) A below depot-level repair cycle quantity for reparables.

(4) No below depot-level safety level quantity is authorized in the initial requirement objective.

(5) The TPF stockage items ASL received during fielding coded by GC field maintenance units as provisioning stocks.

e. Distribution limitations include the following:

(1) Sustainment level will not be given ASL items to umbrella the shop stock supporting its maintenance mission. Data relative to shop stock in support of a new maintenance mission or an increased support population will be provided to the sustainment level when end items are fielded. Replenishment stocks will be requisitioned by the sustainment unit as demands are generated.

(2) OCONUS initial issue retail stockage will be limited to the field ASC and ASB levels only (unless otherwise authorized by HQDA). Appropriate levels of support will be identified in the GC MSPs. Stockage of COMSEC items will be as stated in TB 380–41. Theater-level stockage is limited to initial issue stockage quantity items and APS requirements.

(3) CONUS initial issue retail stockage can be issued to field ASC and ASB levels only for those items meeting both the DA-approved selection and computation criteria.

(4) The Integrated Materiel Management Center will compute the total requirements needed for national stockage in support of fielded systems. Provisioning stocks will be stored at the appropriate CONUS defense distribution depot or have a contractor provide parts for both CONUS and OCONUS to meet requirements as demands are generated.

f. COMSEC requirements are identified and provided by PD COMSEC. All fielding involving COMSEC materiel will be coordinated with PD COMSEC.

g. Validation of all ammunition requirements for NET, test, training, and war reserves is conducted by the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–TRA). The ammunition requirements are identified by unit to the current distribution plan and they are forwarded to the JMC for inclusion in MFPs. All fielding with conventional ammunition requirements are coordinated with the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armament Command, which will also determine conventional ammunition requirements for NET.

5–7. Joint Supportability Assessment and call forward

a. The Army's objective is to field new systems with 100 percent of the authorized logistics support. When this is not possible, each fielding assessment will be based on prevailing conditions.

(1) Under TPF, the fielding PM and GC will coordinate and agree on the final fielding plan and schedule before packages and end items are shipped to a staging site or gaining unit. The coordination and agreement will be accomplished not later than 90 days before first unit equipped date (FUED) for OCONUS fielding and no later than 60 days before FUED for CONUS fielding. The coordination will be called a Joint Supportability Assessment and will address all problems or issues identified during the MRL coordination meeting at 210 days prior to the scheduled fielding.

(a) It is essential that gaining units know in advance of any shortages in the TPF and must be alerted to any safety, technical, training, or support shortcomings during the fielding process. The PM will ensure that the AMC AFSB responsible for supporting the gaining unit is advised of projected shortages or shortcomings as part of the MRL coordination and Joint Supportability Assessments. The PM will advise gaining units of the status of the MR decision.

(b) This assessment will include information on the type of MR and information on issues to be resolved, as required. Both parties will report on their readiness to conduct the fielding and will mutually agree that the projected package percent of fill, end item availability, personnel, and facility support is either adequate or inadequate to conduct the scheduled fielding.

(2) Either the final schedule will be agreed on, or a new fielding date and supportability assessment date will be scheduled. If agreement is reached, this will serve as the approved call forward. Staging sites will be included in all call forward decisions. This approved call forward and the Joint Supportability Assessment will be documented and signed by all parties.

b. The supportability assessment will address all materiel, personnel, TMDE, STTE, facility, publications, and training requirements needed for the fielding. The supportability assessment will identify any shortages or shortcomings. The reports from the Logistics Information Warehouse, previous coordination checklists and reports, and subsequent corrective and preparatory actions (consideration of all logistics elements) will be used to determine total system supportability.

c. Final details for deprocessing, inventory, and fielding will be agreed on prior to moving the materiel to staging or fielding sites.

d. Follow-on Joint Supportability Assessments will occur annually (or at the request of the gaining organization) for assessments with identified shortages or shortcomings to update the status of the total system supportability.

5–8. Fielding team requirements

Fielding procedures will vary based on the level of system complexity and category of TPF.

a. Fielding requirements will be identified and coordinated in the MON, MFP, and MFA and during fielding coordination meetings.

b. The PM and GC will coordinate and agree on the MFT requirement. Subsequent coordination will specify the detailed materiel, personnel, TMDE, STTE, and facility requirements to be provided by the PM and GC.

c. The entire fielding process will often have three distinct steps consisting of deprocessing, inventory, and handoff.

5–9. Total program staging sites

a. DLA is responsible for control, operation, funding, and workloading of CONUS DLA central unit materiel fielding points and staging sites, but not the functions of NET, deprocessing, and fielding.

(1) DLA responsibility for TPF central staging sites applies to CONUS depots used as unit materiel fielding points and staging sites only and does not encompass OCONUS or staging sites controlled by GCs.

(2) For COMSEC devices, the sole authorized TPF central staging site will be Tobyhanna Army Depot, COMSEC Division, Building 73 (W81U11). OCONUS fielding requirements must be coordinated with the appropriate OCONUS AMC AFSB.

b. The PM will provide the TPF systems plan (January and July each year) to each GC and CONUS staging site. OCONUS AFSBs will be provided system information for all OCONUS staging site requirements. This will identify what is coming, when, how many, and the shipping weights and dimensions. Depot maintenance or supply support requirements (Government or contractor) must be coordinated with the appropriate AMC LCMC or DLA for utilization of existing depot facilities. Additional facility requirements for contractor maintenance and supply support that cannot be satisfied within existing facilities are the responsibility of the PM. OCONUS AFSBs will be queried for depot level maintenance and supply support before separate facilities are established.

c. The PM will coordinate with the GC and the OCONUS materiel fielding coordinator to identify which existing OCONUS facility will be used.

d. Storage and shipping depots will ship vehicles in a ready-for-use condition directly to the staging site. End items located at storage depots or vendor's facilities will not be shipped to the unit materiel fielding point for consolidation with the package. Shipment of these items will be coordinated by the PM to ensure their arrival at the staging site to meet established fielding dates.

5–10. Materiel fielding documentation

a. Documentation for materiel fielding includes the following:

(1) MON.

(2) MFP.

(3) MSP.

(4) MRL.

(5) MFA.

(6) MTP.

b. Fielding requirements need to be identified as early as possible in the system planning documents to allow for adequate budgetary lead time.

5–11. Memorandum of Notification

The PM initiates the formal materiel fielding process by providing a MON to each GC and installation garrison at least 240 days before the LRIP or production contract for a developmental materiel system is awarded (see DA Pam 700–142 for fielding milestones). The MON will be forwarded to the GC and installation garrison at least 240 days prior to contract award and will—

a. State the intention to field a system.

b. Provide specific fielding milestones.

c. Briefly describe the system and its intended uses. The MON will also indicate if it replaces a materiel system now in use. If so, it will indicate whether the replaced system will be transferred under normal excess procedures or whether directed redistribution, normal equipment transfer, or displaced equipment fielding (DEF) is appropriate (see chap 6 for materiel transfer and DEF guidance).

d. Identify the types of units to receive the materiel and provide the best cost estimate available for the logistics

resource impact on the GC. If available, the Army modernization reference cost data will be used as the basis for these estimates.

e. Identify the applicable ESOH documentation including National Environmental Policy Act documentation and the programmatic environment, safety and occupational health evaluation.

f. Be accompanied by a draft MFP. If a MFP is not necessary, the rationale will be provided and the GC will be requested to concur; a MFA can be attached for signature or comment. GC concurrence is required to waive the requirement for a MFP.

g. Provide the preliminary distribution plan, based on the current BOIP and consolidated TOE update, if available, to the GC and state that a MSP is required. (The MON will request identification of units nominated for initial fielding and a distribution plan if a MFP or MSP is not required.)

h. Provide PM points of contact and request GC points of contact.

i. Request GC comments on the MON, MFP, and schedules.

j. Ensure that force integrators get fielding schedules to the GCs.

5–12. Materiel Fielding Plan

The PM, in coordination with the supportability integrated process team, GC, and HQDA, will prepare the MFP for each new materiel system having a significant support impact on the GC.

a. All MFPs will be kept current and complete and provide information on security classification guides, to include the status (if one is available) for any systems new to the command. The point of contact, name, telephone number, and mailing address for each applicable security classification guide will be listed.

b. All MFPs will provide information on the physical, informational, and operational security requirements of all equipment in the fielding. Classified information will be included in a classified annex and referenced in the appropriate sections of the MFP.

c. The MFP will identify any contractor support services being fielded and state the duration of such support.

d. A separate MFP will be prepared for each GC or a single MFP will be prepared with appendices tailoring it to each GC. The GC and fielders will resolve issues as early as possible in the process. Initial deployment to APS requires a separate MFP or an appendix to the basic MFP. When Army materiel is to be fielded to another military Service or Agency, a MFP will be provided only upon request, be modified to meet the gaining organization's fielding requirements, and be staffed with a suitable MON. Other basic procedures for MFPs are as follows:

(1) Developmental systems may have an initial draft MFP, an updated draft, and a final draft. As the MSP and the MFA are finalized and added to the final draft MFP, it becomes the final MFP for fielding to the GC. The PM will staff each version of the MFP with the GC.

(2) The GCs will staff each version of the MFP with the gaining and supporting units. The GC will ensure that each gaining unit involved receives a copy of the final MFP and MFA six months prior to the projected receipt of the new system. For commercial and NDI programs, the final MFP may not be available until 100 days before fielding. For other accelerated acquisition programs, the PM and GCs will negotiate realistic and attainable milestone schedules based on the time constraints of the program.

(3) All MFPs will be coordinated according to DA Pam 700–142.

(4) A MFP is not required when a new item is placed directly into depot storage as replacement stock for current items.

(5) Any deviation from the MFP or MFA affecting the fielding process schedule will be coordinated with the GC headquarters. GCs will staff any deviation from the MFP or MFA affecting the fielding process schedule with the gaining and supporting units.

(6) MFPs will identify the training requirements for LARs on the new system being fielded. The MFPs will identify when the LARs will be scheduled and for which training they will be scheduled.

e. Follow the detailed MFP format in DA Pam 700–142.

5–13. Materiel Fielding Plan contents

The content of MFPs will vary according to the complexity of the materiel system. Each MFP will be developed in accordance with the detailed guidance and suggested outline in DA Pam 700–142. Each MFP will include an executive summary highlighting the critical aspects of the fielding that identifies:

a. The TPF category and level.

b. The post fielding support concept to include interim measures.

c. The maintenance concept and any applicable warranties.

d. The equipment and software being displaced by the fielding.

e. Specific facility requirements, to include new or modified facility requirements to support doctrinal operation, system operation in a garrison environment, and NET.

f. Include a summary of the system's National Environmental Policy Act documentation that highlights critical environmental planning considerations for gaining installations.

5–14. Mission Support Plans

a. The MSPs are prepared by the GC based upon the official GC distribution plan and submitted to the PM on DA Form 5106 (Mission Support Plan (MSP)) in response to a MON or MFP. Automated MSPs containing the same information as required on DA Form 5106 are acceptable.

b. A separate MSP will be prepared for each LIN or system of systems being fielded.

c. The MSP will define the planned user, maintenance, and supply support structure for the newly deployed end items. It will identify all using and support units (divisional and nondivisional) in the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve that will support the density of the system and its ASIOE as stated in the MON or MFP. This identification will include those Reserve Component combat service support units that will be assigned to the GC upon mobilization. Support units for Army prepositioned stocks being fielded will also be included. GCs with combat service support units assigned to support GCs during mobilization will validate and provide separate MSPs. An AFSB will validate and provide a separate MSP for all fielding to APS.

d. The MSP will be used by the PM to—

(1) Compute initial distribution quantities to UICs authorized at company level.

(2) Compute initial distribution quantities to UICs for each level of support.

(3) Determine initial training requirements for both Active and Reserve Component units.

e. The MSP will identify the automated property book and Class IX accounting system used by each GC. The PM will issue equipment to the customer using automation to the highest extent possible in order to establish accountability records in PBUSE.

f. The MSP will be reviewed each time the MFP is revised. If no change to the MSP is necessary, the GC will inform the PM that no change is required. If a change is required it must be coordinated as previously noted. The MSP will become an annex to the MFP.

g. Each GC has unique support requirements because of the differences in mission, location, and geographic separation between operational and support units. These considerations will be clearly identified in the MSP. The MSP will be supplemented with diagrams, schematics, illustrations, or other data to ensure a complete understanding of the support environment in the GC. The placement of all end items, TMDE, special tools, and spare or repair parts will be clearly identified.

h. The MSP will identify the activity designation of the unit(s) at company UIC level as authorized by MTOE scheduled to receive the TPF end item, support items, and repair parts.

i. The final MSP is required 340 days (120 for commercial and NDIs) prior to GC MTOE or TDA management of change window to ensure information reflects current HQDA-approved MTOE or TDA documents. In cases where the MTOEs do not reflect end item or weapon system authorizations, HQDA distribution plans will be used to develop MSPs. MTOE or TDA changes after MSP finalization will be assessed only for impact on the system being fielded. TPF will field to the requirements provided in the final MSP as verified in the Equipment Release Priority System and the Requisition Validation system. Documents authorizing decreases in materiel requirements will be handled immediately in order to prevent fielding of excessive materiel to units. Authorized HQDA-approved increases identified by the gaining unit in submitting a supplemental MSP prior to the system being initially fielded will be included in supplemental follow-on packages. For MTOE or TDA changes approved by HQDA after initial fielding, the gaining unit will requisition the increases in requirements.

j. The MSP will include the points of contact for the GC installation coordinator (force modernization officer) and the warehouse to include phone and fax numbers and e-mail addresses.

k. The MSP will include a summary of site-specific environmental constraints existing at the gaining installation. The gaining installation will perform National Environmental Policy Act analysis if required.

5–15. Materiel Fielding Agreements

a. A separate MFA is initiated by the PM and coordinated with each GC and installation garrison as part of the MFP finalization. When signed by the GC and the PM, the MFA becomes part of the final MFP as an appendix. The MFA documents the agreed-upon plans, policies, responsibilities, procedures, and schedules governing the fielding of a materiel system to the GC.

b. The GCs will obtain DA certification that acceptance of weapon systems will not exceed limits of established or anticipated U.S. arms control agreements if they are fielding treaty controlled items.

c. All MFAs will—

(1) Identify the system to be fielded and the participating commands to whom the agreement applies. The PM, in coordination with the LCMC, must ensure the sustainment funding is planned and programmed in the POM cycle prior to MR.

(2) List the fielding principles or policies agreed to, identify the type of fielding, TPF or other, and identify the TPF category and the system level of complexity.

(3) List the responsibilities of the PM and GC (summarized) and include a statement regarding the requirement for NET.

(4) Describe all feedback provisions regarding fielding and retrograde of equipment (summarized or referenced).

(5) Identify any open issues and plans for their resolution. List those items to be resolved before fielding and those planned for resolution after fielding, and provide a projected timeline and point of contact for resolving each issue.

(6) Document the procedures to be taken, in coordination with the materiel fielding team, to close out national records and establish property book and stock record accountability so that records will be updated in the Logistics Information Warehouse.

d. All MFAs for medical systems and medical equipment developed and supported by MEDCOM and USAMMA for system fielding will be staffed with the MFP according to DA Pam 700–142.

e. Include documentation supporting spectrum management or supportability.

5–16. Materiel Requirements List

a. The MRL is a comprehensive list prepared by the PM that identifies all materiel and publications needed to support the fielding of a materiel system. The list will distinguish between the items to be provided by the PM and those to be requisitioned by the GC. The MRL is documented on DA Form 5682 (Materiel Requirements List). The MRL may be automated, provided that the necessary information is included. The MRL will be included as part of the materiel requirements coordination package (see DA Pam 700–142).

b. For medical system fielding, unit assemblages will be used as the MRL and may also be referred to as medical sets, kits, and outfits that are a collection of medical and nonmedical items designed to perform specific medical missions or maintenance functions. The sets, kits, and outfits used by a group (section, squad, platoon, or unit) are type classified and assigned a LIN and a unit of issue. A unit assemblage is assigned its own specific 4-position code and supply catalog number. Sets, kits, and outfits are depleted and accounted for in DA supply catalogs, which are considered the official authorization document. Unit assemblages listings are considered the unofficial authorization documents, with the most current dated document (either supply catalog or unit assemblages) taking preference (see AR 40–61).

5–17. Materiel fielding team

The PM will provide a MFT or arrange for central staging site personnel to field materiel, unless a negotiated agreement exists with the GC for a different fielding arrangement.

a. The MFT composition is determined by the complexity of the system and the logistics support impact on the GC.

b. The PM will assemble the appropriate skilled personnel for the MFT to support the fielding operation as agreed to in the MFP and MFA.

c. The MFT will ensure theater and country clearances are requested and received prior to each overseas fielding. All contractors on the MFT for deployed contingency areas will comply with the provisions of DODI 3020.41 to establish and maintain contractor accountability.

d. The MFT will provide the agreed-on support and services and submit a Materiel Fielding Team After Action Report (MFTAAR).

5–18. Gaining command fielding evaluations

a. Customer evaluations. The GC will ensure that each unit receiving the new materiel system completes DA Form 5666 at the time of fielding or no later than 30 days after the system fielding date (see DA Pam 700–142 for the procedures.)

b. Follow-up support. The PM will coordinate with all other activities necessary to fill the shortages that occurred during fielding, replace damaged items, correct any problems encountered, and to preclude their recurrence in future fieldings.

c. Medical systems and medical equipment fielding. Mail a copy to the Commander, USAMMA (MCMR–MMR), Fort Detrick, MD 21702–5001.

5–19. Materiel Fielding Agreement after action reports

a. The MFT chief will prepare a MFTAAR within 30 days after each fielding and keep it as an audit trail until two years after completion of fielding. This report will document all problems encountered and corrective actions used or recommended. The report will include all of the following:

(1) All copies of DA Form 5666 provided to the team by a gaining unit.

(2) A list of all materiel and services owed to the gaining units.

(3) A completed copy of DA Form 5682.

(4) A copy of DA Form 3161 (Request for Issue or Turn-In) and DA Form 2062 (Hand Receipt/Annex Number).

(5) A summary of the following:

(a) All copies of SF 364 (Report of Discrepancy (ROD)) filled out by any personnel involved in the receipt, inventory, deprocessing, or fielding.

(b) All Quality Deficiency Reports or equipment improvement recommendations submitted by GC personnel on SF 368 (Product Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR)) (see DA Pams 750–8 and 738–751) used during deprocessing, fielding, or NET.

(c) All copies of DA Form 2407 (Maintenance Request) or DA Form 2404 (Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Worksheet/DA Form 5988–E (Equipment Inspection/Maintenance Worksheet) (see DA Pam 750–8 and DA Pam 738–751) used during deprocessing, fielding, or NET.

(d) All software trouble reports will include sufficient information on the nature of the problems, point of contact for the problem, current setup of system, software version number loaded, and other pertinent data to assess the problem, design and develop resolutions, and generate and test functionality.

(e) For medical systems and equipment, all standard and nonstandard items found to be injurious or unsatisfactory will be reported in accordance with MEDCOM standard operating procedures.

b. The MFT chief will submit a MFTAAR and provide it to the gaining unit within 30 days after completion of the fielding to the gaining unit.

c. A copy of the MFTAAR will be provided to the GC for audit and quality control purposes.

Section III
Related Policy

5–20. Unit set fielding
USF is a disciplined, synchronized approach that focuses on fielding a system of systems configuration to provide a fully integrated operational capability. USF will—

a. Shift from fielding standalone systems to fielding systems of systems configured in an integrated unit set.

b. Synchronize processes to ensure that the integrated fielding of systems of systems is accomplished to give the unit a full operational capability.

c. Depend upon integration and synchronization of MFP and MTP activities to achieve success.

d. Support modernizing a unit with the minimum disruption to unit readiness.

e. Ensure that all the set components, to include warfighting equipment, digital hardware and software, support facilities, TADSS, personnel, and ASIOE, are present and integrated during the fielding process.

f. Require the corresponding installation infrastructure, training base, and training center modernization be integrated to ensure success.

g. Not replace TPF or other materiel fielding processes but capitalize on the strengths of these programs to discipline unit modernization.

h. Be sequenced according to Army operational priorities and the OOD priority list.

i. Apply to Active and Reserve Component units.

5–21. Out-of-dynamic Army Resource Priority List
a. The OOD requests in support of TPF and systems requested for contingency operations will be submitted with general officer endorsement through the appropriate GC headquarters to the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–SSW), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400. The OOD requests apply only to equipment against valid MTOEs or TDAs. The request must identify the primary weapon system being fielded, fielding or activation date, unit name, UIC, and the MTOE number. If claimants are willing to accept substitute LINs in lieu of authorized LINs, data elements for substitute items must be provided, and the OOD request must state the items for which the claimant has approved substitution.

b. The following data elements must be provided for each item to facilitate OOD processing:

(1) LIN.

(2) Nomenclature.

(3) National item identification number.

(4) UIC.

(5) Equipment readiness code (ERC).

(6) Document number or quantity.

(7) National asset ownership or purpose code.

(8) Issuable national assets (condition Code A and Code B) on hand.

(9) Inventory control point routing identifier code. Only the total amount of condition Code A and Code B wholesale on hand assets will be considered by the DCS, G–3/5/7 for OOD purposes.

c. The OOD requests for ERC B and C items will not be routinely processed unless accompanied by justification describing the negative impact on unit effectiveness resulting from nonavailability of ERC B and C items. Justification for ERC B and C items will address the impacts for each item. Requests for ERC B and C item OOD in support of Apache, Patriot, and Multiple Launch Rocket System unit activations or conversions are exempt from the justification requirement.

d. Upon completion of OOD review by the DCS, G–3/5/7, a joint DCS, G–3/5/7 and DCS, G–4 message will notify the Logistics Support Activity National Channel and the supporting LCMC of the review results. In routine instances, the Logistics Support Activity adjusts the OOD products accordingly. When an immediate release is warranted, the DCS, G–3/5/7 notifies item managers by telephone of the review results.

e. The PM for unit activation or conversion will submit a projected EOH assessment not later than 135 days prior to the scheduled FUED. The report will be used by the HQDA Force Validation Committee to assess the impact of the projected equipment shortages on unit activation or conversion scheduling. The DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–ODR) will notify the PM and AMC (Operations) when the OOD process is authorized in support of a unit activation or conversion. The assessment will be submitted to the DCS, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–ODR) and contain the following as a minimum:

(1) Total number of LINs required to execute activation or conversion at applicable (C–2/C–3) readiness level.

(2) Total number of LINs projected to have shortages at FUED and a breakout of shortage LINs and quantities.

(3) Total number of LINs projected to have shortages at FUED plus 90 days and a breakout of projected shortage LINs and quantities.

(4) Total number of LINs projected to have shortages at FUED plus 180 days and a breakout of projected shortage LINs and quantities.

Chapter 6
Materiel Transfers and Displaced Equipment Fielding

6–1. Materiel transfer and redistribution

a. Equipment transferred between commands into APS unit sets or sustainment stocks, or prepared for storage below national level will meet the following requirements:

(1) The maintenance standard as defined in AR 750–1.

(2) Scheduled services will be performed if 90 percent or more of the service interval (using criteria outlined in applicable schedule) has expired as of the transfer date in the disposition instructions from the wholesale manager. The time criteria established for performance of services is suspended during shipment and will resume upon acceptance at the gaining unit site.

(3) Equipment to be transferred will be inspected by the losing command a minimum of 120 days prior to the transfer date, allowing parts to be requisitioned and received, so that corrective actions can be completed prior to the acceptance inspection. Equipment being transferred will be inspected for acceptance by the receiving command or appropriate agency a minimum of 60 days prior to transfer date. This inspection will serve as the final acceptance inspection and establishes corrective action required by the losing command before transfer. It will also serve as a baseline for the verification of equipment condition at the receiving location. Commands and agencies will fund temporary duty related to their responsibilities for inspections as outlined.

(4) The results of TM 10 series and TM 20 series preventive maintenance checks and services, preventive maintenance inspection survey acceptance inspections (record copy of DA Form 5988–E (Equipment Inspection/Maintenance Worksheet) or DA Form 2404), and other records required by DA Pam 738–751 and DA Pam 750–8 will accompany the equipment.

(5) Artillery and tank cannons will have a minimum of 75 rounds of effective full charge remaining when transferred between commands or into APS.

(6) Equipment accepted for depot overhaul via the Combat Vehicle Evaluation Program will not be transferred between commands.

(7) Basic issue items and COEIs are present.

(8) COMSEC equipment can be transferred between commands with PD COMSEC approval. COMSEC equipment will be shipped to: 2204 Tobyhanna Army Depot, COMSEC Division (W81U11), for condition coding, maintenance, and overhaul by certified COMSEC technicians.

b. Equipment transferred between commands in unit sets (force package fielding) will meet the following requirements in addition to those in paragraph 6–1*a*:

(1) Requisitions for repair parts with estimated delivery dates past the transfer date will be canceled. Appropriate funds (price from current Army Master Data File) will be transferred to AMC as specified in the MOA.

(2) Outstanding field or sustainment maintenance requests that cannot be completed prior to transfer will require the gaining and losing commands to negotiate an acceptable solution such as delayed transfer dates for specific pieces of equipment. Agreement requires concurrence of the DCS, G–3/5/7.

(3) Commands and agencies are responsible for funding temporary duty related to their responsibilities for transfers as outlined above.

c. Equipment transferred between commands in other than unit sets will meet the requirements in paragraph 6–1*a*.

Equipment will not be transferred until all corrective actions requiring parts are completed and field and sustainment maintenance requests are completed.

d. When equipment does not meet the transfer standard outlined in paragraph 6–1*a*, the losing commander will transfer the appropriate funding to the GC or request relief from this policy from the DCS, G–8 (DAPR–FDR). Appropriate justification will be provided with this request.

e. Commanders will establish the standard for materiel transferred between units within the command. Use of Army maintenance standard (TM 10 series, TM 20 series, and preventive maintenance checks and services) is encouraged. ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders will provide necessary maintenance resources and assign responsibility for repair of materiel within the command.

f. Equipment turn-in is accomplished as follows:

(1) Equipment turned in for depot overhaul is not required to meet the transfer standards outlined above. Equipment will be turned in as is complete (including basic issue items and COEI), unless an exception is made by AMC.

(2) Materiel within a unit that is excess as a result of changes in authorization documents or displaced equipment will be turned in using the turn-in criteria, unless an exception is made by the LCMC. The LCMC may provide an exception for equipment accepted for depot overhaul or rebuild, equipment being disposed of, or other equipment if an appropriate reason exists. Other excess materiel may be turned in to the supporting supply activity in "as is" condition.

(3) Materiel above the unit level (supply support activity or APS sustainment) reported as excess will—

(a) Be maintained in its present condition by the owning organization.

(b) Not be cannibalized or involved in parts substitution without prior authorization from the LCMC Integrated Materiel Management Center.

g. Exceptions include—

(1) Aviation equipment transferred between property accounts, which will conform to the serviceability criteria contained in TM 1–1500–328–23.

(2) Equipment used as training aids that is assembled and disassembled. Depot overhaul is required to transfer or reissue this equipment. Equipment used for base operations or for the original purpose operator or crew training will meet the transfer or turn-in standard.

h. The DCS, G–3/5/7 and AMC control several hundred systems listed on the HQDA LIN list.

(1) The DCS, G–8 controls distribution of these items via the Equipment Release Priority System.

(2) All other displaced and excess items will be redistributed in accordance with AR 710–2. The operational situation may dictate that the system or materiel being released to a unit under an UMR remain deployed in a theater of operations as the unit rotates out and another unit rotates in to replace them.

(3) This TPE will be identified to the losing and gaining units by a DCS, G–3/5/7 message (DAMO–CI). The PM will be an info addressee on these messages.

(a) Accountability for this TPE will be transferred from the current unit property book officer to the AFSB and responsibility transferred from unit to unit as governed by AR 710–2.

(b) Other inter-theater transfers are prohibited unless approved by the DCS, G–8.

6–2. Displaced equipment fielding

Displaced equipment fielding (cascading) is a redistribution of an existing Army capability from one organizational element to another. This equipment may be new to the gaining unit, but it is not new to the Army. The redistribution of equipment after initial fielding is an Army sustainment responsibility to be funded from Army O&M accounts.

a. The PM will program and budget for the appropriate O&M funding through their supporting LCMC. As with TPF, DEF will provide a total package of materiel and coordinate for DET to ensure the capability to operate and maintain the redistributed equipment in the gaining unit. The PM is also charged with execution of DEF and may delegate the execution to another command as long as funding is provided.

b. Additional planning similar to new system fielding may be required when DCS, G–8 managed systems are displaced and scheduled to be transferred to a command that has not yet used or supported them. The DEF may then require—

(1) Comprehensive IPS planning with a MTP or MOA. A MTP will be used to describe the DEF and is discussed in DA Pam 700–142.

(2) A materiel transfer team.

(3) Displaced equipment training with a DET.

(4) A TPF assessment.

(5) Coordination with the OCIE Central Management Office (CMO).

c. The principles and techniques of IPS and TPF will be applied to plan, track, and execute DEF to ensure delivery of complete and fully supportable materiel systems.

d. Supportability planning for DEF can be conducted in coordination with the MFP for the new system causing the displacement.

e. Supportability planning for DEF will be tailored on the basis of the complexity and condition of the system, the

logistics impact on the GC, and other known support considerations. All IPS elements, with the exception of design interface, will be considered in executing system support and DEF.

f. In preparing the MTP (this may be the system's original MFP updated to address the current fielding), the designated PM coordinates with the losing and GC to ensure logistics support of the displaced system. Transfers between commands will be planned, coordinated, and executed by a MTP or MOA. If the items are centrally managed OCIE, coordinate with the OCIE CMO for fielding process and procedures.

g. Applicable milestones in DA Pam 700–142 will be tailored to facilitate the DEF.

h. Unique STTE and TMDE for the displaced system will be transferred in accordance with disposition instructions provided for the system.

i. Displaced equipment fielding may be characterized as a modified TPF process used to support the command-to-command transfer of displaced equipment to first-time recipients of that equipment. The PM will field all available materiel declared excess by the losing command: ASIOE, TMDE, STTE, support equipment, spare and repair parts, and accompanying technical publications. Unlike the initial fielding of new Army equipment, DEF is funded from the O&M appropriation and programmed by the PM.

j. As stated in paragraph 6–1 of this regulation, displaced equipment will meet the equipment transfer standards prior to transfer to a GC.

6–3. Funding for displaced equipment

The Equipping Program Evaluation Group (EE PEG) is responsible for resourcing requirements for DEF for the DCS, G–8 managed systems.

a. Weapon system specific. Funding for cascaded systems in the EE PEG will be planned, programmed, and budgeted for by the PM using the appropriate management decision evaluation package, separately identified to the appropriate program element and command code, and based on the most recent distribution plans provided by the Staff Synchronization Officer.

b. Other systems. For systems with a procurement cost of less than $2 million per item of equipment (as listed in the SB 700–20) or for which no management decision evaluation package exists, the resource requirements will be listed in the other modernization fielding program, identifying the applicable program element and command code.

c. Centrally-managed organizational clothing and individual equipment. Work with the OCIE CMO in development of displacement actions and requirements. The PM, losing command, GC and the OCIE CMO commit the commands to plans, schedules, procedures, and responsibilities to execute the fielding.

6–4. Materiel Transfer Plan for displaced equipment fielding

a. The MTP for DEF will be prepared by the PM (this may be the system's original MFP updated to address the new fielding). The MTP will be coordinated with ASA (ALT) (SAAL–ZL), the losing, gaining, and supporting commands, and all IPS participants.

(1) The MTP will contain all applicable elements, as described in paragraph 5–13 of this regulation (also see DA Pam 700–142 for additional information). The PM must prepare system specific, accurate cost estimates for the MTP to identify, plan, program, and budget for definitive requirements. The programming must be part of the POM and be included in each POM update. The PM will identify transportation requirements to DCS, G–4 for any over-ocean transportation requirements.

(2) The MTP will be developed concurrently with the MFP for the system causing the displacement.

(3) The MTP will be coordinated between the PM and the losing and gaining commands, or the OCIE CMO for all centrally managed OCIE.

b. The GC will provide a MSP to the PM and supporting command to assist in the determination of resources needed to support the transfer.

c. The PM, losing command, and GC (OCIE CMO for centrally managed OCIE) will sign the MTP.

d. A displaced system MON will accompany or precede the MTP. The content of the MTP will be adapted to the complexity and condition of the displaced system and the needs of the GC. The GC receiving the displaced system will prepare MSPs in response to a MTP or if requested by a MON.

e. A MOA may be used in lieu of a MTP if the GC already uses and supports the system or if there are minimum support requirements.

f. The MTP will coordinate for continued software support. Resources will be established for the maintenance of current fielded software versions and for software engineer support to ensure the Warfighter has accessible technical support.

6–5. Displaced equipment training

a. The requirement for DET is based on the tasks contained in the NET program and the training status of the unit. The PM, the DCS, G–8, and the GC collaborate on the construct of DET for the transfer of displaced equipment. The PM is responsible for the resourcing, planning, and execution of DET. The NET team is best qualified and positioned to conduct DET under the auspices of the PM.

b. TSG will develop medical materiel DET requirements for both Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve units.

c. Specific requirements and responsibilities for DET are contained in AR 350–1.

d. The OCIE CMO should be coordinated with for all issues regarding centrally-managed OCIE.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

ANSI Z136.6
Adoption Notice: Safe Use of Lasers Outdoors (Cited in para 2–18c(9).) (Available at http://www.lia.org.)

AR 25–1
Army Information Technology (Cited in paras 2–6e, tables 4–2, 4–5, 4–6.)

AR 25–2
Information Assurance (Cited in paras 2–6e, 2–6h, 2–18c(1), 2–18d(9)(a), tables 4–2, 4–5, 4–6.)

AR 40–10
Health Hazard Assessment Program in Support of the Army Acquisition Process (Cited in paras 2–12b, 2–18c(1), tables 3–3 (note 9), 4–1, 4–8.)

AR 70–1
Army Acquisition Policy (Cited in paras 2–23c, 3–1a, tables 1–1, 1–2, 3–3 (note 9), glossary.)

AR 70–47
Engineering for Transportability Program (Cited in paras 2–23c, tables 3–3, 4–3, 4–3 (note 4), 4–8, 4–8 (note 2).)

AR 70–62
Airworthiness Qualification of Aircraft Systems (Cited in paras 4–2b, tables 4–1, 4–1 (note 4), 4–5, 4–6, 4–7, 4–8.)

AR 75–15
Policy for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (Cited in tables 4–1, 4–1 (note 2), 4–8.)

AR 200–1
Environmental Protection and Enhancement (Cited in paras 2–19e, tables 3–3, 4–1, 4–1 (note 3), 4–8.)

AR 350–1
Army Training and Leader Development (Cited in paras 2–18d(6), 2–18e(5), 2–19f, 6–5c, tables 4–2, 4–5, 4–6, 4–8.)

AR 385–10
The Army Safety Program (Cited in paras 2–18c(1), 2–25a, tables 3–3 (note 9), 4–1, 4–5, 4–8.)

AR 700–127
Integrated Product Support (Cited in tables 3–3, 4–3, 4–5, 4–8.)

AR 702–6
Ammunition Stockpile Reliability Program (Cited in table 4–2.)

AR 750–1
Army Materiel Maintenance Policy (Cited in paras 2–18i(3), 2–22d, 6–1a(1), table 4–3.)

AR 750–43
Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (Cited in paras 2–18e(2), tables 1–1, 4–3, 4–5, 4–8.)

10 CFR chapter 1
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Cited in tables 4–1, 4–8.) Available at http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html/.

21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11
Performance Standards for Light-Emitting Products (Cited in para 2–18c(9).) Available at http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html/.

32 CFR 651
Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (Cited in paras 2–19e, tables 3–3, 4–1, 4–1 (note 3), 4–8.) Available at http://gpo.gov/fdsys/.

49 CFR 173
Shippers–General requirements for shipments and packagings (Cited in paras 2–18c(5), 4–2g(4), tables 4–1, 4–8.) Available at http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/.

DA Pam 385–16
System Safety Management Guide (Cited in paras 2–18c(1), 4–2f, 4–9b(1), table 4–7 (note 7).)

DA Pam 700–142
Instructions for Type Classification Materiel Release, Fielding and Transfer (Cited in paras 2–14c, 2–18h(1), 2–21l, 2–22c, 3–3a, 3–3f, 4–2i(2), 4–8e(2), 4–13d, 5–3a(3), 5–11, 5–12d(3), 5–12e, 5–13, 5–15d, 5–16a, 5–18a, 6–2b(1), 6–2g, 6–4a(1), B–16b, table 4–1 (note 2).)

MIL–STD–882E
System Safety (Cited in paras 2–18c(1), 4–2e(3), 4–9b(1), tables 3–3 (note 9), 4–8.) (Available at http://quicksearch.dla.mil/.)

MIL–STD–1425A
Department of Defense Design Criteria Standard: Safety Design Requirements for Military Lasers and Associated Support Equipment (Cited in para 2–18c(9).) (Available at http://quicksearch.dla.mil/.)

MIL–STD–1901
Military Standard: Munition Rocket and Missile Motor Ignition System Design, Safety Criteria for (Cited in tables 4–1, 4–5, 4–8.) (Available at http://quicksearch.dla.mil/.)

Section II
Related Publications
A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read a related publication to understand this publication. DOD publications are available at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html.

ADP 3–0
Unified Land Operations

AOP–7 Edition 2
Manual of Data Requirements and Tests for the Qualification of Explosives Materials for Military Use (Available at http://www.everyspec.com.)

AR 5–12
Army Use of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

AR 5–13
Total Army Munitions Requirements Process and Prioritization System

AR 11–2
Managers' Internal Control Program

AR 15–1
Committee Management

AR 25–30
The Army Publishing Program

AR 40–61
Medical Logistics Policies

AR 70–38
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation of Materiel for Extreme Climatic Conditions

AR 71–9
Warfighting Capabilities Determination

AR 71–32
Force Development and Documentation

AR 73–1
Test and Evaluation Policy

AR 220–1
Army Unit Status Reporting and Force Registration-Consolidated Policies

AR 350–38
Policies and Management for Training Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations

AR 385–63/MCO 3570.1C
Range Safety

AR 602–2
Human Systems Integration in the System Acquisition Process

AR 670–1
Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia

AR 700–4
Logistics Assistance

AR 700–138
Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability

AR 710–2
Supply Policy below the National Level

AR 725–50
Requisition, Receipt, and Issue System

AR 735–5
Property Accountability Policies

AR 750–10
Army Modification Program

40 CFR
Protection of Environment (Available at http://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/.)

CTA 50–900
Clothing and Individual Equipment (Available at https://webtaads.belvoir.army.mil/USAFMSA.)

CTA 50–909
Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment (Available at https://webtaads.belvoir.army.mil/USAFMSA.)

CTA 50–970
Expendable/Durable Items (Except: Medical, Class V, Repair Parts, and Heraldic Items) (Available at https://webtaads.belvoir.army.mil/USAFMSA.)

DA Pam 350–38
Standards in Training Commission

DA Pam 385–10
Army Safety Program

DA Pam 708–3
Cataloging Supplies and Equipment, Army Adopted Items of Materiel and List of Reportable Items (SB 700–20)

DA Pam 738–751
Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System-Aviation

DA Pam 750–8
The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) Users Manual

DODD 5000.01
The Defense Acquisition System

DODI 3020.41
Operational Contractor Support

FAR
Federal Acquisition Regulation (Available at http://www.acquisition.gov/far/.)

National Environmental Policy Act
National Environmental Policy Act (Available at http://www.epa.gov/region1/nepa/.)

SAE–JA1000 and SAE JA1000–1
Reliability Program Standard Implementation Guides (Available at http://standards.sae.org.)

SB 700–20
Army Adopted/Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items (Available at http://www.dlis.dla.mil/FEDLOG/subscription.)

SB 742–1
Ammunition Surveillance Procedures (Available at http://www.apd.army.mil/.)

STANAG 4368
Ignition Systems for Rocket and Guided Missile Motors, Safety Design Requirements (Available at http://quicksearch.dla.mil/.)

TB 380–41
Security: Procedures for Safeguarding, Accounting, and Supply Control of COMSEC Material (Available at https://www.logsa.army.mil.)

TB 700–2/NAVSEAINST 8020.8B;TO 11A–1–47/DLAR 8220.1
Department of Defense Ammunition and Explosives Hazard Classification Procedures (Available at https://www.logsa.army.mil.)

TM 1–1500–328–23
Aeronautical Equipment Maintenance Management Policies and Procedures (Available at https://www.logsa.army.mil.)

TM 10 series
Operator manuals

TM 20 series
Field maintenance manuals

10 USC 139
Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (Available at http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/.)

Section III
Prescribed Forms
Unless otherwise indicated, DA Forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate Web site (http://www.apd.army.mil).

DA Form 5106
Mission Support Plan (MSP) (Cited in para 5–14a.)

DA Form 5666
Gaining Command Fielding Evaluation (Cited in paras 2–21g(4), 2–21m, 5–18a, 5–19a(1).)

Section IV
Referenced Forms
Unless otherwise indicated, DA Forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate Web site (http://www.apd.army.mil); DD Forms are available on the Office of the Secretary of Defense Web site (http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm). SFs are available on the U.S. General Services Web site (http://www.gsa.gov/portal/forms/type/SF).

DA Form 11–2
Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 2062
Hand Receipt/Annex Number

DA Form 2404
Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Worksheet

DA Form 2407
Maintenance Request (Available through normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 2408–9
Equipment Control Record

DA Form 3161
Request for Issue or Turn-In

DA Form 5682
Materiel Requirements List

DA Form 5988–E
Equipment Inspection/Maintenance Worksheet (Generated Electronically in SAMS–I/IE).

DD Form 361
Transportation Discrepancy Report (TDR)

SF 364
Report of Discrepancy (ROD)

SF 368
Product Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR)

Appendix B
Internal Control Evaluations

Section I
Type Classification

B–1. Function
The function covered by this evaluation is TC.

B–2. Purpose

To assist the PM and supporting LCMCs in evaluating their key internal controls. It is not intended to cover all controls.

B–3. Instructions

Answers to the below evaluation must be based on the actual testing of controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, simulation, evaluation, and reports). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained, and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These management controls must be evaluated at least once every year. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished in accordance with AR 11–2 on DA Form 11–2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

B–4. Test questions

a. Is the automated SLAMIS TC or MSR process used to document TC for new systems/equipment?

b. Are proper authorities approving TC for new equipment?

c. Has system or equipment been type classified no later than FRP Decision Review?

d. Have proper designations been used when assigning TC?

B–5. Supersession

This evaluation replaces the evaluation for MR previously published in AR 700–142, dated 17 January 2013.

B–6. Comments

Help make this a better tool. Submit comments to the ASA (ALT) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0103.

Section II
Materiel Release

B–7. Function

The function covered by this evaluation is MR.

B–8. Purpose

To assist PMs and supporting LCMCs in evaluating their key internal controls. It is not intended to cover all controls.

B–9. Instructions

Answers to the below evaluation must be based on the actual testing of controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, simulation, and evaluation reports). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained, and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated at least once every year. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished in accordance with AR 11–2 on DA Form 11–2.

B–10. Test questions

a. Does the materiel being considered for release fall within the scope of the release process?

b. Did MATDEVs fully justify the reasons for not achieving FMR?

c. Have the MR requirements been met and documented with copies provided to appropriate participants?

d. If a CMR is requested, does the release documentation package contain approval for CMR from ASA (ALT)?

e. If a CMR has been requested, has a get-well plan been prepared that addresses each condition that precludes FMR?

f. Were serious conditions in get-well plans for CMR materiel resolved in a timely manner (within three years of the scheduled get-well date)?

g. Does the get-well plan describe the circumstances of each condition, the mitigating plan, and the projected date when the conditions(s) will be corrected?

h. If a CMR is requested, does the release documentation package contain a user's acceptance statement?

i. If an UMR is requested, does the release documentation package contain an Urgency of Need Statement signed by or for a general officer from the GC?

j. Has the release been entered into MRTS?

B–11. Supersession

This evaluation replaces the checklist for MR previously published in AR 700–142, dated 17 January 2013.

B–12. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating the MR process. Submit comments to the ASA (ALT) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0103.

Section III
Materiel Fielding

B–13. Function

The function covered by this evaluation is materiel fielding.

B–14. Purpose

To assist PMs and LCMCs in evaluating their key internal controls. It is not intended to cover all controls.

B–15. Instructions

Answers to the below evaluation must be based on the actual testing of controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, simulation, and evaluation reports). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained, and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated at least once every year. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished in accordance with AR 11–2 on DA Form 11–2.

B–16. Test questions

a. Has the MON for the materiel system been prepared and provided to the GC?

b. Has a MFP been prepared and coordinated in accordance with DA Pam 700–142?

c. Has a complete MSP been prepared by the GC and submitted to the PM?

d. Has a separate MFA been prepared and coordinated with each GC?

e. Is the materiel fielder providing a MFT?

f. Have handoff requirements been identified and coordinated in the MFP or MFA?

g. Has the PM identified all items required to initially support the system on the MRL?

h. Is the initial fielding of end items of equipment to each level limited to those authorized by MTOE, TDA, CTA, or joint TOA?

i. Were the facilities and infrastructure necessary to conduct TPF identified, planned, programmed, and provided?

j. Was a joint inventory performed by the MFT (if applicable) with the GC, and a DA Form 3161 or DA Form 2062 signed by the GC?

k. Was the new materiel entered or loaded into PBUSE including IUID data to establish Army accountability prior to fielding?

l. Was the new materiel transferred to the GC in accordance with AR 710–2 and AR 735–5 upon receipt?

m. Was the IUID mark verified for readability and accuracy prior to handoff?

n. Were all IUID mark deficiencies corrected prior to handoff?

o. Has all funding been identified, budgeted, programmed, and distributed?

B–17. Supersession

This evaluation replaces the evaluation for materiel fielding previously published in AR 700–142, dated 17 January 2013.

B–18. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating materiel fielding. Submit comments to the ASA (ALT) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0103.

Section IV
Materiel Transfer

B–19. Function

The function covered by this evaluation is materiel transfer.

B–20. Purpose

To assist losing and GCs in evaluating their key internal controls. It is not intended to cover all controls.

B–21. Instructions

Answers to the below evaluation must be based on the actual testing of controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, simulation, and evaluation reports). Answers that indicate deficiencies must

be explained, and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated at least once every year. Certification that the evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished in accordance with AR 11–2 on DA Form 11–2.

B–22. Test questions
a. Is the displaced equipment being redistributed within the supply support activity's geographic area to fill shortages for authorized equipment?

b. If local shortages do not exist, has the displaced excess equipment been reported through channels to the managing national inventory control point for appropriate disposition instructions as coordinated with the DCS, G–8?

c. Is the displaced system being transferred within a command?

d. If transferred within a command, are normal intra-command redistribution procedures being used?

e. Was a MTP or MOA prepared for the command to command transfer of the redistributed system?

f. Is the gaining installation aware of and prepared and funded to manage any system-related ESOH concerns?

B–23. Supersession
This evaluation replaces the evaluation for materiel transfer previously published in AR 700–142, dated 17 January 2013.

B–24. Comments
Help make this a better tool. Submit comments to the ASA (ALT) (SAAL–ZL), 103 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0103.

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AAE
Army Acquisition Executive

ACAT
acquisition category

ACOM
Army command

ADM
Acquisition Decision Memorandum

AE2S
Army Equipping Enterprise System

AESIP
Army Enterprise System Integration Program

AFSB
Army Field Support Brigade

AIC
Army Interoperability Certification

AMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

APS
Army pre-positioned stocks

ARDEC
U.S. Army Armament Research Development and Engineering Center

ASA (ALT)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

ASA (FM&C)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)

ASA (IE&E)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Energy and Environment)

ASA (M&RA)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

ASB
aviation support battalion

ASC
aviation support company

ASCC
Army service component command

ASIOE
associated support item of equipment

ASL
authorized stockage list

ATE
automated test equipment

ATEC
U.S Army Test and Evaluation Command

BC
battle command

BOIP
basis of issue plan

C&A
Certification and Accreditation

CAPDEV
capability developer

CCMD
combatant command

CDD
Capability Development Document

CFR
Code of Federal Regulations

CG
commanding general

CIE
clothing and individual equipment

CIO/G–6
Chief Information Officer/G–6

CMO
Central Management Office

CMR
conditional materiel release

COE
Chief of Engineers

COEI
component of end item

COMSEC
communications security

CONUS
continental United States

CPD
Capability Production Document

CSA
Chief of Staff, Army

CSLA
Communications Security Logistics Activity

CSR
conditional software release

CTA
common tables of allowances

DA
Department of the Army

DASA (CE)
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Cost and Economics

DCS
Deputy Chief of Staff

DEF
displaced equipment fielding

DET
displaced equipment training

DIACAP
Department of Defense Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process

DLA
Defense Logistics Agency

DOD
Department of Defense

DPAS
Defense Property Accountability System

DRU
direct reporting unit

EE PEG
Equipping Program Evaluation Group

EMD
Engineering and Manufacturing Development

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal

EOH
equipment on hand

ERC
equipment readiness code

ESOH
environment, safety and occupational health

FAR
Federal Acquisition Regulation

FHC
final DOD hazard classification

FMS
foreign military sales

FMR
full materiel release

FOC
full operational capability

FRP
Full-Rate Production

FSR
full software release

FUED
first unit equipped date

GC
gaining command

HHA
Health Hazard Assessment

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IA
information assurance

IAVM
information assurance vulnerability management

ICD
Initial Capabilities Document

IHC
interim hazard classification

IMCOM
U.S. Army Installation Management Command

IOL
initial operating level

ILS
Integrated logistics support

IPS
integrated product support

IPT
integrated process team

IT
information technology

IUID
item unique identification

JCIDS
Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System

JMC
U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command

JPEO
Joint Program Executive Office

JPEO CBD
Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense

JTA
Joint table of allowances

JUONS
Joint Urgent Operational Needs Statement

LAR
logistics assistance representative

LCC
logistics control code

LCMC
life cycle management command

LCSP
Life Cycle Sustainment Plan

LIN
line item number

LMI–DST
Lead Materiel Integrator Decision Support Tool

LP
limited procurement

LRIP
low rate initial production

MANPRINT
manpower and personnel integration

MATDEV
materiel developer

MDA
Milestone Decision Authority

MEDCOM
U.S. Army Medical Command

MFA
Materiel Fielding Agreement

MFP
Materiel Fielding Plan

MFT
materiel fielding team

MFTAAR
Materiel Fielding Team After Action Report

MIL–STD
military standard

MOA
Memorandum of Agreement

MON
Memorandum of Notification

MR
materiel release

MRA
Materiel Release Authority

MRC
Materiel Release Coordinator

MRL
Materiel Requirement List

MRO
Materiel Release Office

MRRMB
Materiel Release Risk Management Board

MRTS
Materiel Release Tracking System

MSP
Mission Support Plan

MSR
materiel status record

MTOE
modified table of organization and equipment

MTP
Materiel Transfer Plan

MWO
modification work order

NDI
nondevelopmental item

NET
new equipment training

NRC
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NSN
national stock number

O&M
operation and maintenance

OBS
obsolete

OCIE
organizational clothing and individual equipment

OCONUS
outside the continental United States

OER
Operational Test Agency Evaluation Report

OMAR
Operational Test Agency Milestone Assessment Report

ONS
Operational Needs Statement

OOD
out-of-dynamic

ORF
operational readiness float

OTA
U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command Operational Test Agency

PBUSE
Property Book and Unit Supply-Enhanced

PD
Project Director

PD COMSEC
Project Director Communications Security

PDD
product definition data

PEO
Program Executive Officer

PEO STRI
Program Executive Officer for Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation

PHC
U.S. Army Public Health Command

PM
Program Manager

POM
Program Objective Memorandum

PQDR
Product Quality Deficiency Report

RFIC
Readiness for Issue Certification

RM
risk management

ROD
Report of Discrepancy

RWT
requisition wait time

SB
supply bulletin

SDDC
U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

SEC
Software Engineering Center

SED
Software Engineering Directorate

SKOT
sets, kits, outfits, and tools

SLAMIS
Standard Study Number-Line Item Number Automated Management and Integrating System

SLOC
source lines of code

SMR
software materiel release

SR
software release

SS PEG
Sustainment Program Evaluation Group

SSRA
System Safety Risk Assessment

STANAG
standardized agreement

STD
standard

STTE
special tools and test equipment

TADSS
training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations

TB
technical bulletin

TC
type classification

TD
training device

TDA
table of distribution and allowances

TDR
Transportation Discrepancy Report

TEA
U.S. Army SDDC Transportation Engineering Agency

TM
technical manual

TMDE
test, measurement and diagnostic equipment

TMR
training materiel release

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TPE
theater provided equipment

TPF
total package fielding

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TRM
Training Resource Model

TSG
The Surgeon General

UIC
unit identification code

UII
unique item identifier

UMR
urgent materiel release

USAFMSA
U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency

USAMMA
U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency

USAMRMC
U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command

USATA
U.S. Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment Activity

USC
United States Code

USF
unit set fielding

USR
urgent software release

ZLIN
developmental line item number

Section II
Terms

Battle command
The exercise of command in operations against a hostile, thinking enemy; the art and science of visualizing, describing, directing, and leading forces in operations against a hostile, thinking, and adaptive enemy. Battle command applies leadership to translate decision into actions by synchronizing forces and warfighting functions in time, space, and purpose to accomplish missions (as derived from ADP 3–0).

Capability developer
The command or agency that formulates and documents warfighting requirements for doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy (DOTMLPF–P) within the context of the force development process. The acronym CAPDEV may be used generically to represent the user and user maintainer community role in the materiel acquisition process (counterpart to generic use of MATDEV). See AR 70–1.

Combat load of ammunition
The quantity of conventional ammunition authorized by the command to be on hand in units. The basic load is carried by unit members or organic vehicles; it enables the unit to accomplish its mission until resupply.

Commercial item
Articles of supply readily available from established commercial distribution sources which the DOD or inventory managers in the military Services have designated to be obtained directly or indirectly from such sources.

Deprocessing
Deprocessing of TPF materiel includes actions such as unpackaging, filling with oil and fuel, charging of batteries, and preparing for handoff to the gaining unit.

Displaced (cascaded) equipment
Army equipment redistributed within a command or between commands as a result of the Army modernization process. Most of this equipment is identified by DCS, G–8 on the HQDA (DAPR–FDR) managed LIN list.

Displaced equipment fielding
Fielding of displaced equipment is funded from the O&M account. The EE PEG programs and resources fielding of displaced equipment on the HQDA (DAPR–FDP) managed LIN list. Fielding costs can include DET, care of supplies in storage, supply depot operations, second destination transportation and deprocessing, spare and repair parts, ASIOE, additional authorized list items, STTE, travel, and other costs related directly to redistribution.

Displaced equipment training
Training provided to users and supporters of displaced systems on how to operate, maintain, and employ displaced equipment.

Department of Defense Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process
The DIACAP is also referred to as the C&A process, and is a means of analyzing a system to see how well it meets all the policies and regulations levied against it from various sources in terms of security. These sources can be DOD down to local-level policies. It is a security process and evaluation. A system is defined by its security boundary, and can be a tactical system, a local area network, or a group of local area networks. The system can be located in one place or geographically dispersed as long as a security boundary can be defined and maintained within all the security regulations. Completing the DIACAP proves a security analysis has been done on the system and that security risks along with mitigating strategies have been identified.

Effectiveness
The overall degree of mission accomplishment by a system under realistic conditions (tactics, threat, personnel, battlefield, and natural environments).

Firmware
Software stored in read-only memory or programmable read-only memory. It is easier to change than hardware but harder than software stored on disk. Firmware is often responsible for the behavior of a system when it is first switched on. A typical example would be a monitor program in a microcomputer that loads the full operating system from disk or from a network and then passes control to it.

First unit equipped date
The first scheduled date for handoff of a new materiel system in a GC.

Fit
The ability of an item to physically interface or interconnect with or become an integral part of another item.

Form
The shape, size, dimensions, mass, weight, and other physical parameters that uniquely characterize an item. For software, form denotes the language and media.

Function
The action or actions an item is designed to perform.

Functional authority
The policy proponent or office with responsibility for certifying that the activity has been performed, verified, and accepted, when appropriate.

Gaining command
ACOM, ASCC, DRU, or a subordinate organization designated to receive the system being fielded.

Hardware
The physical, touchable, materiel parts of a computer or other system. The term is used to distinguish these fixed parts of a system from the more changeable software or data components it executes, stores, or carries. Computer hardware typically consists chiefly of electronic devices (central processing unit, memory, or display) with some electromechanical parts (keyboard, printer, disk drives, tape drives, and loudspeakers) for input, output, and storage.

Initial operational capability
The first attainment by a MTOE unit of the capability to operate and support a new, improved, or displaced Army materiel system effectively in the operational environment.

In-process review
The review of a project or program at critical points to evaluate the status and make recommendations to the decision authority.

Logistics control code
The LCC is assigned for each type classified item by the TC approval authority. The LCC designates the level of

logistics support and provides the basis for logistical support decisions such as procurement, overhaul, repair parts provisioning, and requisition determination (see DA Pam 708–3 for codes and further details).

Life Cycle Sustainment Plan
Formerly called the Integrated Logistics Support Plan, the LCSP is a planning document that addresses all IPS elements and how the program plans to attain a safe supportable system that operates as required in the military environment.

Manpower and personnel integration
The process of integrating the full range of human factor engineering, manpower, personnel, training, HHA, system safety, and survivability throughout the materiel development and acquisition process to ensure optimum total system performance.

Materiel developer
The RDA command, agency, or office assigned responsibility for the system under development or being acquired. The term may be used generically to refer to the RDA community in the materiel acquisition process (counterpart to the generic use of CAPDEV).

Materiel fielding
The entire process of preparing, taking inventory, and issuing new materiel systems to gaining units.

Materiel fielding point
The area or facility selected for the TPF handoff team and GC or unit personnel to conduct a joint inventory of items being fielded. This is where custody and accountability for those items is transferred to the GC.

Materiel fielding team
A team established by the PM to accomplish specified tasks in conjunction with fielding of materiel using TPF.

Materiel Requirements List
A comprehensive list prepared by a PM that identifies all materiel and publications needed to support the fielding of a materiel system. The list will distinguish between those items to be provided by the PM and those that the GC must have prior to fielding.

Memorandum of Agreement for displaced equipment
An agreement between the losing command and the GC used to plan the actions and schedules to transfer displaced equipment.

New equipment
New or improved equipment introduced into the Army. New equipment applies to developed, modified, nondevelopmental and commercial items.

New equipment training
The identification of personnel, training, and TADSS, and the transfer of knowledge gained during development from the MATDEV to the trainer, user, and supporter.

New equipment training plan
The plan to coordinate the resources and schedule for training of staff planners, testers, users, trainers, and LARs.

New equipment training team
A team of experts organized to conduct training of designated units or personnel on the operation and maintenance of new equipment at specified locations.

Nondevelopmental item
Any previously developed item of supply used exclusively for governmental purposes by a Federal Agency, State, local, or foreign government with which the U.S. has a mutual defense cooperation agreement.

Nondevelopmental support equipment
Support equipment managed by the PM SKOT, to include items such as lathes, mills, drill presses, compressors, standalone welders, or welding machines. These items do not present any significant safety, supportability, transportability, or suitability issues.

Nonstandard equipment

Commercially acquired or nondevelopmental equipment that is rapidly acquired and fielded outside of the normal POM and acquisition processes to bridge capability gaps and meet urgent Warfighter requirements.

Second destination transportation

This includes costs funded by O&M for each and every movement of Army supplies and equipment after acceptance by the Army, except for cargo movements by TOE units as part of their mission functions. This includes transportation and delivery costs for displaced equipment, whether CONUS or OCONUS.

Small arms

Man portable, individual, and crew-served weapon systems used primarily against personnel and lightly armored or unarmored equipment.

Software

The instructions executed by a computer, as opposed to the physical device that runs the software (the hardware). Software can be split into two main types: system software, and application software or application programs. System software is any software that is required to support the production or execution of application programs but that is not specific to any particular application. Examples of system software include the operating system, compilers, editors, and sorting programs. Examples of application programs include an accounts package or a computer-aided design program. Software also includes any security IA vulnerability alert patches.

Software blocking

An agreed to collection of BC applications conforming to version that facilitates interoperability. It is characterized as a fielding process for software upgrades that groups them in ready and tested bundles before distribution and as a coordinating and integrating function across Army processes. It owns no unique processes and ensures the execution of the BC capability migration strategy from concept development to delivery of validated and tested operational capabilities in system of system solution sets or baselines that enable ARFORGEN and USF.

Soldier portable sets, kits, outfits, and tools

Soldier portable SKOT are assemblages of commercial off-the-shelf tools and supplies that can be hand carried by Soldiers. They are considered a transportability nonproblem item.

Staff Synchronization Officer

The point of contact in DCS, G–8, who produces and maintains distribution plans for their equipment on the HQDA (DAPR–FDR) managed LIN list. The distribution plans are provided to the PMs and their counterparts in the Army Reserve and Army National Guard to be used in building the POM.

Staging site

The area, facility, or location where all materiel fielding will be received and held pending release for handoff to the GC.

Starter set of publications

A one-time issue of two copies of each publication (preferably in electronic or interactive electronic format) needed at the user level (unit) and at each support level involved. These publications will only be required for the system being fielded and any other end items that have not been used previously or supported by the gaining units.

Suitability

The degree to which a system can be supported when employed by Soldiers in an operational environment. Suitability includes reliability, availability, maintainability, transportability, operational tempo, MANPRINT, safety, and logistics.

Support items

A generic term that refers to the various classes of supply that encompass the ASIOE, TMDE, ATE, TPS, STTE, TM, training devices, and spare or repair parts used with or on a materiel system.

Support list allowance computation

The process used in the Commodity Command Standard System to generate tailored lists of initial issue spare or repair parts.

Supportability
That characteristic of a system and its support system design that provides for sustained system performance at a required readiness level when supported in accordance with specified concepts and procedures.

Supporting command
An AMC LCMC, DLA, General Services Administration, or other wholesale managing activity that provides any materiel, services, or support equipment for the system being fielded.

Survivability
The capability of a system and crew to avoid or withstand a man-made hostile environment without suffering an abortive impairment of its ability to accomplish its designated mission. Survivability considers ballistic effects, nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, information assurance, countermeasures, electromagnetic environmental effects, obscurants, and atmosphere and vulnerability.

Training developer
Command or agency that formulates, develops, and documents or produces training concepts, strategies, requirements (materiel and other), and programs for assigned mission areas and functions. The training developer serves as the user (trainer and trainee) representative during acquisitions of their approved training materiel and training program development.

Total package fielding
The process used for total system fielding of new and modified equipment. It provides for the concurrent fielding of a materiel system and all its required support. The process aims to minimize the logistics burden of fielding on the GC.

Unit materiel fielding point
One of the DLA Defense Distribution Region depots selected to receive and consolidate TPF materiel pending a coordinated release and shipment to a staging site or hand off point.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms

AE2S
Army Equipping Enterprise System